The New-York Times.

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TUESDAY'S ELECTIONS.

Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana.

Grand and Decisive Union Victories.

PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE UNION.

Defeat of the Copperheads in Ohio.

OVERWHELMING TRIUMPH IN INDIANA.

Both Branches of the Legislature Union.

HOW THE SOLDIERS VOTE.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 12—11 P. M.

From returns received up to this hour, the editors of FORNEY'S *Press* claim a Union majority of 3,000 to 5,000, although they say it is possible later returns may reduce it; but, from the appearance of the soldiers' vote, a gain of three Republicans in the Congressional delegation is considered probable.

The *Age* estimates from the returns received by them from 41 counties, a Democratic gain of 13,000. Twenty-five counties are yet to be heard from.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

The estimates of the Union State Convention and of the *North American* are that the State has been carried by the Union party by a majority of 5,000 on the home vote. We estimate the Union majority at 1,153 in forty-three counties. The Legislature is largely Union.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE VOTE.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

THAYER, Union, reelected by a small majority.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Berks County, with fourteen townships to hear from, gives ANCONA, Democrat, 4,777 majority.

The City of Reading gives ULRICH, the Union candidate for Congress, 27 majority; a Democratic gain of 22.

TENTH DISTRICT.

Schuylkill gives Strouse, for Congress, 1,725 majority, a Republican gain of 316.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Northampton County gives about 3,070 Democratic majority—the same as last year.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Susquehanna County, Union majority, 1,302—a Union gain on Curtin's majority of 100.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Bradford County, with ten townships to hear from, gives a Union majority of over 3,000.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

Bedford County gives Coffroth, Democrat, a majority of 660.

A dispatch from Somerset County, to the Democratic State Convention, gives a gain of 500 for the Democratic ticket in that county, the Union vote being 600.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

Tioga county, nearly complete, gives a Union majority of 2,788.

The Democratic majority in Lycoming county is 900. Union loss, 400.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

Cameron county complete, 69 Union majority; Union loss, 33.

Elk county gives Bigler, Dem., 405 majority; a Democratic gain of 19 over last year.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Indiana County—Union majority, 1,800.

Fayette County—Democratic majority, 750.

Davidson, Democrat, for Congress, has over 1,500 majority in Westmoreland.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

Butler County—Union majority, 250.

Armstrong County, all but three districts, gives 281 Democratic majority on the home vote.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

Laurence County—Union majority, 1,560; Democratic gain, 252.

Beaver County—Union majority, 760; Democratic gain, 221.

Washington County—Union majority, 200; Democratic gain, 556.

Greene County—Democratic majority, 1,600; Democratic gain, 124.

THE RESULT IN PHILADELPHIA.

The vote of Philadelphia on Congressmen was as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Wards.	Butler, Union.	Randall, Dem.
Second	2,230	2,220
Third	1,176	1,451
Fourth	913	1,673
Fifth	1,100	1,307
Sixth	1,060	1,234
Eleventh	956	1,444
Total	7,425	9,619

RANDALL'S majority, 2,194; Democratic majority, 1862, 1,447.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Wards.	O'Neill, Union.	Reilly, Dem.
First	2,153	1,333
Seventh	2,164	1,353
Eighth	1,579	1,121
Ninth	1,581	1,354
Tenth	2,285	1,133
Twenty-sixth	1,603	1,192
Total	11,539	7,486

O'NEILL'S majority, 4,047; Union majority, 1862, 2,946.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Wards.	Myers, Union.	Buckwalter, Dem.
Twelfth	1,349	1,287
Thirteenth	2,033	1,353
Sixteenth	1,639	1,618
Seventeenth	1,181	2,046
Eighteenth	2,129	1,218
Nineteenth	2,469	2,407
Total	10,793	9,920

MYERS' majority, 873; Union majority, 1862, 42.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Wards.	Kelley, Union.	Northrup, Dem.
Fourteenth	2,260	1,325
Fifteenth	3,152	2,225
Twentieth	3,200	2,480
Twenty-first	1,419	1,147
Twenty-fourth	1,903	1,446
Total	11,934	8,623

KELLEY'S majority, 3,311. Union majority, 1862, 628.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Wards.	Thayer, Union.	Ross, Dem.
Twenty-second	1,658	714
Twenty-third	1,819	1,389
Twenty-fifth	786	1,150

A late dispatch announces that THAYER is elected.

The entire Union City and County ticket was elected. The vote on Register of Wills was as follows:

Adams (Union)	46,277
Alexander (Dem.)	38,417

Total vote, 84,964; Union majority, 7,860.

The vote on Governor in 1863 was divided thus:

Curtin (Union)	44,276
Woodward (Dem.)	37,193

Total vote, 81,467; Union majority, 7,081.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

The following is the Pennsylvania soldiers' votes in this city yesterday:

A detachment of the One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, at Camp Carroll—Union, 124; Democratic, 12.

Jarvis Hospital—Union, 30; Democratic, 1.

Patterson Park Hospital—Union, 15; Democratic, 0.

National Hospital—Union, 30; Bemocratic, 10.

Camp Bradford—Union, 22; Democratic, 3.

Total—Union, 221; Democratic, 26.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

The vote of the Pennsylvania soldiers in Washington and vicinity, including Alexandria, is:

Republican	1,300
Democratic	212

INDIANA.

Dispatches to the National Union Executive Committee.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Chairman:

The Confederates are defeated, and Indiana is redeemed. Our entire Union ticket is elected. God be praised! J. T. WRIGHT,

Chairman State Committee.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

Hon. Henry J. Raymond:

Indiana triumphant! The Union State ticket is elected by fifteen thousand to twenty thousand majority. The State is safe for LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

J. T. WRIGHT,

Chairman State Committee.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

Hon. Henry J. Raymond:

The returns show a gain that indicates a majority for the State ticket of fully sixteen thousand. The prospect for the Legislature is very hopeful. The returns now coming in are all in the same ratio. Some Democratic strongholds are still to be heard from, but they cannot change the result.

T. J. BARNETT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Oct. 12—4:30 P. M.

Hon. Henry J. Raymond:

VOORHEES is beaten, or closely run. The House of Representatives is safe, but the Senate is in doubt. We have six members of Congress sure, and more hoped for. T. J. BARNETT.

Further Details.

INDIANA, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

Returns from thirty-one counties, partially official, show an aggregate Union majority of 23,000; net Union gain of over 19,000 over the vote of 1862, which gave a Democratic majority in the State of over 1,500. From present indications the Congressional delegation will stand eight Union and two Democrats, with the Seventh, (VOORHEES) District doubtful. Indianapolis, (official,) gives 927 Union majority.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

Forty-five counties give a Union majority of over 20,000. The balance to be heard from will probably increase the majority 5,000. There is a small Union majority in both branches of the Legislature. The Congressmen are all Union, except those in the First, Second and Seventh Districts. The last two are doubtful, and claimed by both parties.

OHIO.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

The vote of the Ohio soldiers in Washington and vicinity, including Alexandria, is: Republican, 628; Democratic, 32.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

The *Blade's* returns give RICHARDSON, for Congress, 700 majority over ASHLEY, on the home vote in this district.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

Ohio elects sixteen Union Congressmen and probably seventeen.

The October Elections.

The following compendium of statistics in relation to Tuesday's elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa will materially assist the reader in forming a correct idea of the magnitude of the Union victories in those States:

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Subjoined will be found a list of the various candidates for Congress at the late election in the Keystone State, the composition of the district, and the majority given at the last Congressional election (1862) being also appended:

First District—(composed of the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 11th Wards of Philadelphia)—Samuel J. Randall (Dem.) and John M. Butler (Union.) Mr. Randall was elected in 1862 by 1,447 majority.

Second District—(composed of the 1st, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th Wards of Philadelphia)—Charles O'Neill (Union) and William W. Reilly (Dem.) Mr. O'Neill was selected in 1862 by a majority of 2,546.

Third District—(composed of the 12th, 13th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th Wards of Philadelphia)—Leonard Myers (Union) and C. Buckwalter (Dem.) Mr. Myers was elected in 1862 by 42 majority.

Fourth District—(composed of the 14th, 15th, 20th, 21st and 24th Wards of Philadelphia)—William D. Kelley (Union) and Geo. Northrup (Dem.) Mr. Kelley was elected in 1862 by 828 majority.

Fifth District—(composed of the 22d, 23d and 25th Wards of Philadelphia, and the County of Bucks)—M. Russell Thayer, (Union,) and H. P. Ross, (Dem.) Union majority, 1862, 62.

Sixth District—(composed of Lehigh and Montgomery Counties.)—George Bullock, (Union,) and B. M. Boyer, (Dem.) Democratic majority, 1862, 3,225.

Seventh District—(composed of Chester and Delaware Counties)—John M. Broomall, (Union,) and John B. Beatty, (Dem.) Mr. Broomall was elected in 1862 by 3,446 majority. His reelection is certain.

Eighth District—(composed of Berks County)—W. H. Heister, (Union,) and Sydenham E. Ancona, (Dem.) Mr. Ancona was elected in 1862 by 5,124 majority.

Ninth District—(consisting of Lancaster County)—Thaddeus Stevens, (Union,) and H. M. North, (Dem.) Mr. Stevens was elected in 1862 by 4,524 majority.

Tenth District—(consisting of Lebanon and Schuylkill Counties)—H. Fisher, (Union,) and Myer Strouse, (Dem.) Mr. Strouse was elected in 1862 by 721 majority.

Eleventh District—(consisting of Carbon, Monroe, Northampton, Pike and Wayne Counties)—James L. Selfridge, (Union) and Philip Jonnson, (Dem.) Mr. Johnson was elected in 1862 by 9,084 majority.

Twelfth District—(consisting of Luzerne and Susquehanna Counties)—W. W. Ketchum, (Union) and Charles Denison, (Dem.) Mr. Denison was elected in 1862 by 1,967 majority.

Thirteenth District—(consisting of Bradford, Columbia, Montour, Sullivan, and Wyoming Counties)—U. S. Marcur, (Union) and Y. E. Piollett (Dem.) There was no party contest in this District in 1862. Curtin had 1,499 majority last year.

Fourteenth District—(consisting of Danphin, Juniata, Northumberland, Snyder, and Union Counties,)—G. F. Miller, (Union) and William H. Miller, (Dem.) The latter was elected in 1852 by 521 majority. Last year the District voted Union.

Fifteenth District—(consisting of Cumberland, Perry and York Counties)—Joseph Bailey, (Union,) and Adam J. Glossbrenner, (Dem.) Mr. Bailey was elected in 1862 by 2,219 majority over his present competitor.

Sixteenth District—(consisting of Adams, Bedford, Franklin, Fulton and Somerset Counties)—Col. Alex. K. McClure, (Union,) and A. H. Coffroth, (Dem.) The latter was elected in 1862 by 537 majority. In 1863 the Unionists carried the district by 799 majority.

Seventeenth District—(comprising Blair, Cambria, Huntington and Mifflin Counties)—A. A. Baker, (Union,) and R. L. Jackson, (Dem.) The Democrats carried the district in 1862 by 772 majority. Last year it gave 1,157 Union majority. Mr. Baker will undoubtedly be elected.

Eighteenth District—(consisting of Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Potter and Tioga counties)—S. Carlson (Union) and Theo. Wright (Dem.) There was no party contest in this District in '62. Gov. Curtin carried it last year by 1,639 majority.

Nineteenth District—(consisting of Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Erie, Forest, Jefferson, McKean and Warren counties)—Glenni W. Scofield (Union) and William Bigler (Dem.) There was no party contest in this District in '62—Mr. Scofield's competitor running as an independent Unionist. Gov. Curtin carried it last year by 3,585 majority.

Twentieth District—(consisting of Clarion, Crawford, Mercer and Venango counties)—C. V. Culver, (Union,) and W. L. Corbet, (Dem.) The District was carried by the Unionists in 1862 by 818 majority. In 1863, Gov. Curtin had 1,740 majority.

Twenty-first District—(consisting of Fayette, Indiana and Westmoreland Counties,)—S. Fuller, (Union,) and John L. Dawson, (Dem.) Mr. Dawson was elected in 1862 by 225 majority. In '63 Gov. Curtin had 219 majority.

Twenty-second District—(consisting of that part of Alleghany County south of the Ohio and Allegheny River, including Nevil Island.)—James K. Morehead, (Union,) and J. H. Hopkins, (Dem.) Mr. Morehead was elected in '62 by 2,359 majority.

Twenty-third District—(consisting of all of Alleghany County north of the Ohio and Alleghany Rivers, and Armstrong and Butler Counties)—Thomas Williams (Union) and W. J. Kounts (Dem.) Mr. Williams was elected in '62 by 1,354 majority.

Twenty-fourth District (consisting of Beaver, Greene, Lawrence and Washington Counties)—G. V. Lawrence (Union) and Jesse Lazear (Dem.) Mr. Lazear was elected in '62 by 437 majority. Gov. Curtin had 1,573 majority last year.

The vote of Pennsylvania, at State elections held since 1853, was as follows:

Year.	Union.	Democratic.
1854	204,008	167,001
1855	163,998	161,281
1856	210,111	212,886
1857	174,268	188,887
1858	198,117	117,130
1859	181,826	104,645
1860	262,403	230,239
1862	215,616	219,140
1863	269,496	264,471

The respective majorities given at these elections are subjoined:

Year.	Union.	Democratic.
1854	37,007	
1855	2,717	(Union vote divided.)
1856		2,775
1857		14,619
1858	26,987	
1859	17,220	
1860	32,164	
1862		3,524
1863	15,325	

At the Presidential elections of 1856 and '60 the vote was divided thus:

Year.	Republican.	Democratic.	"American."
1856	147,510	230,710	82,175
1860	268,030	195,636	12,776

Buchanan's plurality in 1856, 83,200; majority, 1,025. Lincoln's plurality in 1860, 72,394; majority, 59,618.

At the State election of 1863, the majorities in the respective Congressional Districts were as follows:

MAJORITIES FOR CURTIN (UNION.)

District.	Maj.	District.	Maj.
Second	3,084	Seventeenth	1,287
Third	997	Eighteenth	2,039
Fourth	3,028	Nineteenth	2,845
Fifth	304	Twentieth	1,740
Seventh	4,153	Twenty-first	219
Ninth	5,091	Twenty-second	5,106
Thirteenth	1,499	Twenty-third	2,894
Fourteenth	1,402	Twenty-fourth	1,593
Sixteenth	729		

MAJORITIES FOR WOODWARD.

District.	Maj.	District.	Maj.
First	1,623	Eleventh	7,353
Sixth	3,081	Twelfth	1,484
Eighth	6,622	Fifteenth	3,146
Tenth	1,035		

INDIANA.

The vote of Indiana at the State elections held since 1853 is appended:

Year.	Rep. Union.	Democratic.
1854	99,636	87,027
1856	112,039	117,911
1858	104,898	107,409
1860	136,725	126,968
1862	118,517	128,160

The majorities are enumerated below:

Year.	Rep. Union.	Democratic.
1854	12,609	
1856		5,872
1858		2,581
1860	9,757	
1862		9,543

At the Presidential elections transpiring since 1852 the vote has been divided thus:

Year.	Rep.	Dem.	"Amer."
1856	94,375	118,671	22,386
1860	139,033	127,804	5,306

BUCHANAN'S plurality in 1856, 24,295—majority, 1,910. LINCOLN'S plurality in 1860, 11,229—majority, 5,923.

OHIO.

Since 1853 Ohio has voted as follows:

Year.	Opposition.	Dem.
1854	183,452	109,685
1855	170,951	131,091
1856	173,618	154,228
1857	170,876	159,660
1858	182,952	162,688
1859	184,562	171,266
1860	218,564	191,199
1861	206,997	151,794
1862	178,755	184,332
1863	288,661	187,562

The majorities are subjoined.

Years.	Opposition.	Democratic
1854	73,767	
1855	39,860	
1856	19,390	
1857	11,616	
1858	20,344	
1859	13,236	
1860	27,365	
1861	55,203	
1862		5,577
1863	101,099	

Vote at Presidential elections:

Year.	Rep.	Dem.	"Amer."
1856	187,497	170,874	28,126
1860	231,610	198,637	12,194

Fremont's plurality in '56, 16,623.

Lincoln's plurality in '60, 32,973—majority, 20,779.

The Ohio soldiers that voted last year gave John Brough 38,578 majority. Total vote, 43,264.

THE IOWA ELECTIONS.

The Unionists of this State held their annual election on Tuesday, and probably chose the following ticket:

Supreme Judge—C. C. Cole.
Secretary of State—James Wright.
Auditor of State—John A. Elliott.
Treasurer—William H. Holmes.
Attorney-General—Isaac L. Allen.
Register Land Office—J. A. Harvey.

It is unnecessary to give the names of the Democratic candidates in Iowa, as that State has steadily voted Republican since 1853, as follows:

1854	23,040	20,554
1855 Full returns not received.		
1856	40,687	32,920
1857	30,143	27,992
1858	49,797	46,083
1859	56,291	53,327
1860	70,706	57,036
1861	59,853	48,319
1862	66,014	50,899
1863	85,741	53,068

The majorities stand thus:

Year.		Year.	
1854	2,566	1859	2,964
1855	4,737	1860	13,670
1856	7,767	1861	11,534
1857	2,151	1862	15,115
1858	2,714	1863	32,673

The vote at the two last Presidential elections was as follows:

Year.	Rep.	Dem.	"Amer."
1856	34,954	36,170	9,180
1860	70,409	54,159	1,763

Republican plurality in 1856, 7,784; in 1860, 14,250.

Below will be found a list of the present Representatives to Congress from Iowa, all of whom have probably been reelected.

District.	Name.	Politics.
First	James F. Wilson	Union.
Second	Hiram Rice	Union.
Third	William B. Allison	Union.
Fourth	Josiah B. Grinnell	Union.
Fifth	John A. Kasson	Union.
Sixth	A. W. Hubbard	Union.

The official soldiers' vote at the State election of last year was as follows:

Union	16,791
Democratic	2,904
Union majority	13,887

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

The State Constitution Probably Adopted.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

The election to-day for Mayor resulted as follows:

Chapman, regular candidate	11,334
Stirling	3,264
On the new Constitution:	
For	9,660
Against	2,079
Majority	7,581

It is thought that the vote in Western Maryland and the soldiers' vote will secure the adoption of the Constitution.

FROM HAVANA.

Interesting From Mexico.

REPORTED BATTLE NEAR DURANGO

Alleged Defeat of the Republicans with Heavy Loss.

HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 8.

By the *Clyde* we have dates from the City of Mexico to the 26th of September, and from Vera Cruz to the 1st instant.

Information is given that a part of Gen. AYMARD'S forces, under Col. MARTIN, consisting of 500 French and 100 Mexicans, attacked, at Estanzuela, near Durango, the combined forces of ORTEGA, CARAJAL, NEGRETE and PATOURI, stated at 4,000 in number, took 20 canon, 130 prisoners, and caused the Mexicans a loss of 500 in killed and wounded, and the blowing up of the remainder of their artillery in their retreat—for of course the French defeated the Juarists. The most wonderful part of this astounding story is that the Imperial loss was only 11 French and 3 Mexicans killed, and 3 officers and 41 soldiers wounded! Col. MARTIN was killed in the beginning of the affray, his body being cut in two by a cannon ball.

As the *Clyde* was leaving, a steamer arrived from the Rio Grande stating that Matamoras had been occupied by the French, but giving no other particulars.

Gen. VICTORIA is reported to have taken Chilapa, and was expected to take Chilpancingo, and thus open communications with the Acapulco expedition.

The *Estafette* reports that JUAREZ has made a political will, abdicating in favor of ORTEGA.

PIERRE SOULE arrived at Vera Cruz on the 22d of September.

QUIROGA and VIDAURRI have publicly given in their adhesion to MAXIMILLIAN, binding themselves upon their honor, &c., &c.

It is reported that an expedition to Mazatlan will start soon.

MAXIMILIAN entered Guanajuato on the 18th, and has entirely recovered from his wounds.

I am told by a passenger per the *Clyde* that just as they were leaving Vera Cruz there was a report that MAXIMILIAN had been assassinated. I believe this to be without foundation.

We have no news from Santo Domingo.

There is little or no fever in our harbor.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

Details of Sheridan's Cavalry Fight.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—8:40 P. M.

To Major-Gen. Dix:

Dispatches have been received to-day from Gen. GRANT, Gen. SHERMAN and Gen. SHERIDAN, but no military movements since my last telegram are reported.

The following details of the cavalry engagement last Sunday are furnished by SHERIDAN:

"I have seen no sign of the enemy since the brilliant engagement of the 9th inst. It was a square cavalry fight, in which the enemy was routed beyond my power to describe. He lost everything carried on wheels, except one piece of artillery, and when last seen, was passing over Rude's Hill, near Newmarket, on the keen run, twenty-six miles from the battle-field, to which point the pursuit was kept up. The battery, men and horses, &c., were captured.

"The horses were in good condition, but were all exchanged by our cavalrymen for their broken-down animals. The casualties on the 9th will not exceed sixty men. The one hundred men of the Eighth Ohio, dispersed while guarding the bridge over the North Shenandoah, have all come in except the officers."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

No Events of Importance.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, Oct. 10.

No events of importance have transpired in front of Petersburgh for several days. The pickets have been actively engaging one another the past three nights on the left and left centre of the line, and a number of casualties daily occur.

HEADQUARTERS, Tuesday, Oct. 11.

Last evening and during a part of the night firing was brisk in the centre of the line in front of Petersburgh.

Large bodies of the enemy's troops have been seen moving toward our left the past twenty-four hours. They received the attention of our gunners whenever they appeared within range.

There is nothing new from the James River. The army remains in its former position at Chapin's Bluff, the enemy not seeming desirous of attacking the line there.

Gen. MOTT has gone North on a short leave of absence. W. D. McGREGOR.

The Reconnoissance of Saturday on the Left—What was Intended and What was Affected.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS, WELDON ROAD, Sunday, Oct. 9, 1864.

Yesterday an important movement took place on our left and centre, being a general advance of the Fifth Corps, Gen. CRAWFORD, and Ninth Corps, Gen. PARKE, with the intention of threatening the enemy's right and forcing him to reinforce his line in front of Petersburgh, and prevent him from massing his forces in front of Gen. BUTLER. The orders issued by Gen. MEADE were to drive the rebel pickets in on the main body, and compel them to remain in and hold their line of works in our immediate front. A general engagement was to be avoided, and the movements were to be both prudent and cautious. The entire day's operations were of great interest, and were highly successful.

At 7 o'clock A. M. the troops began their advance, and they moved out in the following order. In the Fifth Corps, the Third Division, Gen. BAXTER, held the right, and pushed up the West Halifax road, near the Weldon Railroad, with Gen. BRAGG's brigade in advance and supporting the skirmishers, who had been greatly strengthened on the entire line. The Second Division, Gen. AYRES, in the centre, went up the Vaughn road with Col. WINTHROP's brigade in advance. The First Division, Gen. GRIFFIN, on the left, marched out by the Squirrel level road, and Gen. BARTLETT's brigade in advance. A section of a battery accompanied each column. Gen. AYRES had orders to take and destroy the "Davis House," which was successfully accomplished.

In the Ninth Corps, Gen. POTTER's division, (the First) moved out past the "Pegram House," and the Second Division, Gen. WILCOX, started out by the Church road. Gen. FERRERO's division of colored troops, (the Third,) remained all day under arms in reserve.

Soon after the heads of the different columns disappeared in the woods, sharp firing commenced along the picket line, and it ran up and down the line like ripples. Slowly and cautiously the divisions moved out, feeling their way, and relying on the skirmishers for the sharper work of the day. After pushing up their various roads about a quarter of a mile the men were halted, and only the advance brigades mentioned kept on. Thus slowly and wearisedly passed the forenoon.

While these manœuvres were going on, the Second and Third Brigades of the Second Division, Ninth Corps, the first under command of Gen. HARRAUFT, and the other under Col. MCLAUGHLIN, moved out boldly by the Church road with one battery, and after proceeding up the road for over a mile, struck the enemy's works, and found a working party busy at work on a fort at the junction of the Dinwiddie Court House road and the Church road. Advancing quickly, they speedily drove the rebels out of their intrenchments, and compelling them to cease operations on their projected fort. Considerable trouble was experienced from the sharpshooters lying in and about the "Smith House" and "Hawks House," situated near the junction of the roads above-mentioned, but they were ultimately driven out. Seizing the line of intrenchments, the reconnoitering party advanced still further up the Church road until they struck the Boynton plank-road, where, finding the same strong line of fortifications discovered by the former reconnoissance from the Second corps last week, they halted and laid down.

Up to this hour, (one o'clock, P. M.,) scarcely any artillery firing had occurred. Heavy skirmish firing could be heard at all times along part of the line. Very few casualties had as yet occurred.

About three o'clock, the enemy (previously reported by the lookout on Gen. CRAWFORD's front, as moving up from Richmond) advanced in heavy column against the venturesome reconnoissance on the Boynton road, and compelled them to retire. The line on our left now fell back to the "Hawks House," where a decided stand was made until sunset when, after some few volleys, our forces retired, leaving a strong force on picket, to be retired after dark.

Riding down the line after coming back with the reconnoissance, I found all the various columns, already specified, preparing to fall back, and by dusk the entire corps were safely back in their fortified camps, and the pickets were left to themselves, and they were managing to have quite a brisk time of it.

Toward sunset our batteries out on the advanced line opened fire, and endeavored to provoke a reply, and gain thereby some knowledge of the enemy's position, but totally failed to accomplish any definite results.

Our loss during the operations of the day was very small. In the Fifth Corps, two men were killed, four wounded and four taken prisoners—a total of ten. The loss of the Ninth Corps was not greater, but I was unable to learn the precise figures. I only saw three wounded men while with the reconnoissance.

During all of last night considerable picket firing could be heard along our entire front—in front of the Second Corps, on our extreme right, especially. From time to time it broke out quite briskly on our left. Nothing else of any interest occurred since my letter of yesterday. GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

THE ARMY OF THE JAMES.

The Soldiers Voting—Union Majorities.

HEADQUARTERS OF MAJ.-GEN. BUTLER, Tuesday, Oct. 11—9:15 P. M.

The voting of the army to-day in Pennsylvania regiments has passed off very quietly, and as far as can be learned the Union ticket has been everywhere successful.

At the Headquarters of this army to-day, in Capt. WATSON'S Company of Pennsylvania Artillery, out of eighty votes cast for members of Congress from the city of Philadelphia, two were cast for the Democratic ticket.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

A Successful Expedition into Florida Under Gen. Asboth.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

The steamer *Gladiator*, from New Orleans the 3d inst., brings information of an expedition into the interior of Florida, under General ASBOTH. Euchena Court-house was captured on the 23d ult., and twenty prisoners were taken, including Col. TORRENCE and Lieut. GORDON. A large number of horses, mules and cattle were captured. Douglas Ferry and all the boats in the vicinity were destroyed. The expedition at last accounts was at Marianne.

The steamer *Orient*, from Boston, had arrived at New-Orleans.

New-Orleans cotton market was unsettled. No sales. Middling held at $1 60. Flour lower.

The steamer *Hubbs*, from Memphis, to Cincinnati, passed Cairo with 210 bales of cotton, and the *Belle*, of Memphis, with 28 bales of cotton, for St. Louis.

The Grenada *Picket* says Col. BASIL DUKE has been assigned to the command of John Morgan's Cavalry, and FORREST has been promoted to a Lieutenant-Generalship.

The War in Tennessee.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Oct. 12.

Lieut.-Col. WEAVER, with 90 colored troops, were attacked yesterday morning five miles below Fort Nelson, by 200 rebels under Lieut. LAWERY. The rebels were whipped with the loss of Lieut. LAWRY and Capt. GURDY killed, and 25 men killed and wounded. Federal loss one Lieutenant and 3 men killed, and 9 men wounded.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

Col. HODGE, of Gen. WASHBURNE's command, with 1,200 infantry and a battery of four guns, on board of three transports, convoyed by two gunboats, at 3 P. M. of the 10th inst., met the enemy under Gen. FORREST in person, at East Point, with two batteries, and was repulsed, with the loss of 20 killed and 26 wounded and missing. All the guns of the battery were lost, and two of the transports disabled. Two caissons were burst by the explosion of FORREST's shells. FORREST is supposed to have crossed the river. HODGE, with the balance of his force, has reached Johnsonville.

The river is falling, with eight feet of water on the shoals.

Crossing of the Cumberland River by the Rebels.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Oct. 12.

Passengers from Clarksville report that the rebel Gen. BUFORD, with 1,200 mounted men, crossed the Cumberland River, at Harpeth Shoals, last night.

How the Soldiers Vote.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIXTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Happening to notice an article in a New-York paper under date of Oct. 1, referring to the soldiers' politics of the One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Regiment N. Y. S. V., and to the manifestations by that regiment while passing through the City, we, the undersigned, would cheerfully say by the way of refutation, that the regiment from the time they took up their line of march at Battery Barracks until the time of their arrival at the foot of Canal-street, did not halt or in any manner stop, but did, while passing through Broadway upon coming up to the Lincoln and Johnson banner cheer roundly for the same, and that said cheering was cheerfully taken up by fully seven eighths of said regiment in favor of LINCOLN and JOHNSON; and further, that seven-eighths of the men in said One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Regiment are in favor of LINCOLN and JOHNSON, and if they were allowed to vote on the question to-day would so vote. That on the morning the regiment left Battery Barracks a vote was taken in said regiment, and that the vote showed the above statement to be true.

(Signed.) H. J. Welch, Captain Co. A, 186 Regiment; James W. Wayne, Captain Co. B; Edwin Swan, Captain Co. C; Lansing Snell, Captain Co. E; Dan'l B. Rood, Captain Co. H; Chas. D. Squire, Captain Co. F; Charles S. Manga, Captain Co. G.

HEADQUARTERS 186TH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V., CITY POINT, Va., Oct. 9, 1864.

TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA.

Particulars of Forrest's Great Raid.

Destruction of the Railroad between Decatur and Pulaski.

Failure to Touch the Main Line.

Energetic Measures Adopted by Gen. Rousseau.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Oct. 3, 1864.

Long before the rebel evacuation of Atlanta three large bodies of the enemy's cavalry were set in motion, consisting in all of about 16,000 men. This was HOOD's last desperate attempt to drive back the victorious columns of the National army. The whole thing is a grand failure, so far as general results are concerned. Had the three rebel columns of HOOD made good their union with each other, as was their intention—and the complete history of the designs of the enemy was known at SHERMAN's headquarters before the 10th of August—our army would have experienced considerable trouble to subsist itself, and the capture of Atlanta might have taken place at a later day.

Between the first and the middle of August DICK WHEELER moved to a point about sixteen miles south of Marietta, upon the Chattahoochee River, and successfully crossed six thousand men and four sections of artillery. He was to attack Dalton, and its capture either of victory or defeat he was to immediately move upon the Knoxville and Chattanooga Railroad, destroy the bridge at Loudon, pass around Knoxville, and destroy the bridge at Strawberry Plains. Here he was to make a junction with JOHN MORGAN, who was to arrive at a given time, and the two rebel raiders, with nine thousand men and twelve pieces of artillery, were to strike the Chattanooga road, between Murfreesboro and Nashville. During this time, FORREST—the best man of the three in such matters—was to have destroyed the Nashville and Decatur road, and joined his forces at Duck-ford with MORGAN and WHEELER, which would have swelled the rebel raiding party to sixteen thousand men and thirty-two pieces of artillery. Then they were to destroy the bridge at Bridgeport, and otherwise wreck the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, including the tunnel, all the way between Murfreesboro and Stevenson; the whole party were then to go again into East Tennessee, and thence into Kentucky. No raid has been got up on a grander scale, and no failure, taking everything into consideration, has been so complete.

WHEELER carried out his part of the programme the most perfectly, and, it is believed, made all his points at the given time. He struck Dalton, tore up the track for six miles, got whipped by SHERIDAN, and subsequently made unsuccessful attacks upon important bridges at Cleveland, Loudon and Strawberry Plains. Here he waited a day past time for JOHN MORGAN, who never came up. This was the commencement of the grand failure. WHEELER then went to meet FORREST, and tore up the track within eight miles of this city. At a given time he sent out detachments to meet FORREST, but FORREST did not come, and was really a month behind time for some unknown reason. WHEELER did the best he could, but got whipped to such an extent, and so many times, that he escaped with the loss, from Atlanta until he crossed the Tennessee River, of more than half his command. As I have given you a complete history of MORGAN's failure, up to the time of his death, and an account of the driving about of WHEELER, I will now give you a description of FORREST's doings the past week.

FORREST is no doubt the bravest and most reliable of all the rebel raiders, although, as I have stated above, he made a dead failure in forming a junction with WHEELER, and no doubt *purpos

the Richland trestle, and several block-houses. A large fort had been lately built at the Sulphur trestle, but after a few shots from FORREST's artillery, the garrison surrendered. I understand that there were about 500 men in all at this place, a few of whom were negroes. I also understand that FORREST made the same demand upon the Commander that he did at Athens, assuring Major LILLY that all but the negroes should be treated as prisoners of war, and that the latter class should be delivered to their masters, if they could be found, or be delivered over to the Federal Government upon the payment of $300 apiece, its own stipulated sum. One thing certain, the fort caved in after a few shots from the enemy's guns, and the entire garrison was immediately sent south of the Tennessee River.

The destruction of the railroads, including depots, bridges, block houses, forts, &c., between Athens and Pulaski, is complete. All the prisoners taken, amounting to an excess of 2,200, were sent under guard into the rebel lines. Several of the block-house garrisons evacuated their premises, and escaped, including a considerable force under Col. PACE, who had command of the troops at the bridge, a few miles south of Pulaski. These forces were hotly pursued by RODDY's division, but Col. PACE arrived safely, and reinforced Gen. ROUSSEAU. RODDY arrived shortly after, but contented himself with firing a few shots occasionally, which he did until the balance of FORREST's command arrived. Early in the morning of the next day, sharp skirmishing commenced, which was kept up for nearly three hours. Our forces were very weary, nearly all of them having failed to get a wink of sleep the night before, and during the first three hours did not skirmish obstinately by any means. I know that GENS. ROUSSEAU and JOHNSTON were up the entire night, both of whom, when the morning broke, exhibited symptoms of excessive fatigue. About nine o'clock the enemy advanced his skirmish line in close numbers, and threatened our left flank, upon which, luckily, owing to the situation of the country, most of our cavalry had been posted. At this the enemy threw around a still larger force, and brought into play a section of artillery, which served only to annoy some of our green horses and their affrighted riders, but utterly failed in effecting a dislodgment of the forces holding the position. Later FORREST's whole force moved forward, and our own fell back, with very little firing by either side. Gen. ROUSSEAU sought to obtain a better position for his artillery, and in addition desired to deceive the enemy, thinking that he might be bold enough to make a dash along our whole line. The attempt failed, and after retiring our forces a quarter of a mile, we halted in line. The invitation to attack still remained unaccepted by FORREST, although he persisted in occasionally throwing into our midst a twelve-pounder shell, which was responded to in all cases by Lieut. SPOONER, of the 5th Regular Artillery, commanding Battery H, in Captain GUENTHER's absence. Thus they remained as above stated until dark, when the enemy again pressed our left flank, but without accomplishing anything in his favor.

During the early part of the night, the enemy moved about considerably, and lengthened his line on our left. It had been understood at headquarters that for a couple of weeks past a rebel brigade had been between the two railroads on the Fayetteville road, and a captured courier, with no paper in his possession, however, stated that Gen. WILLIAMS, of WHEELER's command, would that night make a junction with FORREST. About this time, Gen. MILROY in command at Tullahoma, telegraphed to ROUSSEAU that his road had been tapped, and that a portion of WHEELER's forces, which had got cut off from the main body when that little worthy made good his escape, were attempting to form a junction with FORREST's right. Thereupon Gen. ROUSSEAU threw a portion of some Infantry reinforcements upon our left, and got in complete readiness for the expected battle of the morrow.

Daylight on Wednesday, however, brought us disappointment, as no enemy could be discovered in our front. A portion of our cavalry, under Gen. CROXTON, hunted diligently for some time, scouring the country around for six miles, but learning no tidings of the raiders, returned to their command.

A short time before noon, MILROY dispatched that the lines had been cut near Tullahoma, and a short time after, we learnt that FORREST had arrived at Fayetteville, a small place upon the direct road from the enemy's position of the day before to Decherd, upon the Chattanooga Railroad.

FORREST had made his brag that he "had come to stay, and intended to make a wreck of both roads." It was readily believed, as you might suppose, then, that he had abandoned a further prosecution of his raid upon the Tennessee and Alabama road, and was making preparations for a visit to our direct line of communication. In addition, a few rails had been removed, and the wires torn down in the vicinity of Chattanooga; and MILROY captured a courier, with written instructions to Gen. WILLIAMS, who was lying off in the vicinity of McMinnville, to report to Gen. FORREST at once. Here was a fine military aspect. But there was but one thing to do, and ROUSSEAU did it. He immediately returned to Nashville, and without delay started for Tullahoma, at which point he arrived with a portion of his command in less than twenty hours. I have never seen anything done better or more rapidly; and notwithstanding the fatigued condition of the men, all orders were obeyed with alacrity, and with good temper. But here comes the saddest part of the story. The whole movement of FORREST was a grand feint. He proceeded no further that Fayetteville, but sent out a small detachment of men to tear up the rails and pull down the wires at an obscure place near Tullahoma; and, no doubt, the transmission of dispatches to WILLIAMS by a courier, who fell into our hands, was also a part of the ruse. So, about the time we arrived at Tullahoma, FORREST was again upon the Decatur road, moving toward Columbia, at which place he arrived on Saturday. Our whole command, however, arrived here last night, and will proceed to Columbia this morning.

I do not believe FORREST will get whipped, but this next movement of ours will drive him across the river, when he will get into his old hole somewhere in Western Tennessee or Northern Mississippi. He has utterly failed in injuring our direct line of communication, which is, of course, always the objective point. He has, indeed, done a vast amount of damage to the Tennessee and Decatur road, and it will take some weeks to thoroughly establish railroad communication between Huntsville and this city direct. But we can feed our troops at Huntsville by shipping supplies to Stevenson upon the Chattanooga road, and then shipping them west upon the Memphis and Charleston road, which passes through Huntsville. So really, the greatest raider of them all has annoyed us to a great extent, without materially injuring us. He may fight us at Columbia or Spring Hill—he may whip ROUSSEAU—but ultimately he will be compelled to evacuate all the premises and beat an ignominious retreat. I think I can do no harm by adding that such dispositions of troops have been made south as to insure the Chattanooga road against all danger from incursions of this sort. WHEELER's command has experienced a frightful collapse, and such portions of it as escaped with its dapper leader, are making their way to Macon, by a most extravagantly-circuitous route. Those portions of WHEELER's forces I think, still upon both sides of the Chattanooga road. Those upon the south side have some chance for escape, and will no doubt get away. It is said that there is one brigade north of the Chattanooga road. If this is true, it will have to take many a desperate chance in successfully reaching rebel lines through East Tennessee. East Tennessee will never be clutched from Federal authority—that is known to be a dead certainty.

Great thanks are due the energetic and intrepid ROUSSEAU for the prompt manner in which he has moved upon the railroad invaders. For nearly six weeks he has been on the go night and day. Gen. JOHNSTON, also, has done a deal of service, both in the reorganization of the cavalry in this section, and in the leading of it against this raid. He, as well as ROUSSEAU, leave again this morning for Columbia.

It is hardly necessary to praise the brave officers and soldiers under ROUSSEAU, who have been upon one steady jump for six weeks. Their friends know them well, and so does the country at large, the entire loyal portion of which are their friends, and will not fail to duly appreciate their services. The unbounded welcomes so graciously tendered the veterans upon their return to their homes and to their families, show that an everlasting solicitude exists in the "great big" hearts of the people.

The losses upon our side in killed and wounded are small, will reach to a little less than two hundred. Our loss in prisoners is large, unfortunately, being 600 or 700, so far, at about two thousand two hundred, nearly half of whom are negroes, *who are to be returned to their masters!* Never. No such firebrand will be thrown into the midst of women and children. They will either be closely imprisoned or murdered. Their existence as salves has passed away.

I reckon that FORREST's loss in killed and wounded exceeds our own not in the least. He lost but about fifty prisoners, and made up his whole losses by recruits and conscripts. He can always get a few of both in foolish Tennessee.

A few more words in regard to FORREST, and I must off for Columbia to see the finale:

Why he did not join SAM. WHEELER at the given time and give us serious trouble will give rise to considerable speculation—it already has here. I will tell you why he did not: Gen. WHEELER is the chief of all the rebel cavalry in this section. His star has been setting for some time. FORREST knows this, and believing that WHEELER would get most beautifully whipped, and that he (FORREST) would come off, as he usually does, first-best, he thinks that WHEELER will be removed, and that the position of Commander-in-Chief of all the cavalry will be given to him. And I believe that this will be the result of the last great raid of the rebel cavalry. FORREST is acknowledged by all to be the most successful cavalry Commander on either side. Since the war he has taken nearly twenty thousand prisoners and got away with them, and performed a multiplicity of other military feats. Whatever his losses by battle or disease may have been, his command is always up to its standard number, all of whom he recruits or conscripts himself. He is a cruel, unfeeling monster, no doubt, without the least vestige of humanity clinging to his heart, but he is a brave, successful rebel General, and that is sufficient to raise him in the estimation of those he serves. WHEELER, on the contrary, is a little, insipid twenty-four-year-old-love-sick-shrimp, and never did anything but burn a few ambulances near Stone River, and kill a few negroes on the banks of the Cumberland. He is a pet of the rebel President, which accounts for his being endured so long. But his last raid, I think, will wind him up. If so, FORREST will be his successor sure.

BENJAMIN C. TRUMAN.

Serpents and Rarebits.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is one very unpleasant feature in the Central Park collection of animals—I mean that of placing live rabbits in the serpents' den, for the monsters to destroy and eat. Many persons, particularly females, go away with their whole pleasure in the Park dampened and destroyed by this unpleasant sight. To ladies in a certain condition the sight might be very injurious.

One word more. It is pretended that the large serpents will not eat any but live animals. This is not true. A serpent in London lately ate a blanket put into its den to keep it warm. These large snakes eat only at long intervals. If, when they manifested hunger by activity, a dead animal was given them, they would certainly devour it without stopping to consider. Only lazy and indolent persons would make it necessary to leave live animals in a serpents' den. Yours, very respectfully. Mrs. A. P.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

—The Copperheads are claiming great gains in the town elections in Connecticut. The New-Haven *Palladium* says: We hear of but one town, Derby, that has left the Union column, while already four are reported—North Haven, Guilford, New-Milford and South Windsor—that are taken out of the hands of the Copperheads. We gain three towns on them, out of thirty-one reported. At this rate we should gain sixteen of their towns in the whole State—ten per cent. of the whole number in the State, and twenty-five per cent. of all that have been in their hands during the year past.

—Hon. JOHN F. STARR (Union) has been nominated for reëlection to Congress from the First District of New-Jersey. The district consists of Atlantic, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester and Salem Counties. Mr. STARR was elected in 1862 by a vote of 9,491, against 8,461 for NATHANIEL STRATTON, (Dem.)—majority, 1,030. In 1860 the vote was, LINCOLN 8,451; Fusion, 7,406; a Republican majority of 1,045.

—HENRY CLAY DEAN, of Iowa, who is going to vote for McCLELLAN, in a speech made at Chicago, stigmatized the President as "a felon, usurper, traitor and tyrant;" an "incompetent and imbecile wretch," and the soldiers he denounced as the "slaves of the despot" and the "banditti of the robber chief."

—Hon. ISAAC HAZLEHURST, of Pennsylvania, "American" candidate for Governor of that State in 1857, recently delivered an address in favor of the election of the Union nominees for President and Vice-President. Mr. HAZLEHURST is a man of extensive influence.

—The Massachusetts soldiers doing duty in the field cannot vote at the Presidential election, as the amendment to the Constitution, authorizing them to exercise the right of suffrage, must be passed upon by the next Legislature and the people before it becomes a law.

—At the August election of this year, Hon. CHARLES D. POSTON was elected Delegate in the House of Representatives from Arizonia Territory. Mr. POSTON is an unconditional Unionist. He had two competitors, viz.: SAMUEL ADAMS and CHARLES LAMB.

—Maj. Gen. Curtis, Hon. M. J. Parrott, Hon. A. Carter Wilder, Col. D. R. Anthony, Hon. Hiram Griswold, and other distinguished Unionists of Kansas, are speaking in that State for LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

—The Trenton *Monitor* says that the whole influence of the Camden and Amboy monopoly "is being given to the Democracy, and it is in spite of it—not by its aid—that New-Jersey will go for the Union in November."

—The Union candidates for Electors in Delaware are—DANIEL CORBIT, of Newcastle County, JAMES R. CLEMENTS, of Kent County, and JOHN C. HAZZARD, of Sussex County.

—Hon. N. B. SMITHERS, Representative in Congress from Delaware, recently delivered an address at Wilmington, in vindication of his Congressional record. Mr. SMITHERS supports LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

—Gen. ALBERT L. LEE, who has been nominated for Congress by one wing of the Union party of Kansas, is now doing duty, as a Cavalry Commander, in the Department of the Gulf.

—Gov. JOHN BROUGH will deliver a series of speeches in this State when the Ohio canvass is ended. His first speech will be delivered at Buffalo, on the 19th inst.; and his last in this city, on the 27th inst.

—At a Union meeting recently held in Ithaca, N. Y., eighteen electors who voted the Fusion ticket in 1860 declared their intention of supporting LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

—The patriotic town of Norwalk, Conn., recently elected the Union ticket for local officers by 229 majority. At the Spring election, Gov. BUCKINGHAM had but 165.

—Col. LATHAM (Union) is a candidate for election to Congress from the Second District of West Virginia.

—Hon. JOHN M. BOOMALL, of Pennsylvania, and GREEN CLAY SMITH, of Kentucky, are soon to take the stump in New-Jersey.

— Hon. GEO. W. CURTIS, Union candidate for election to Congress from the First District of this State, is on the stump in Conn.

—Col. HENRY C. DEMING, Union candidate for Congress in the Hartford District, is earnestly canvassing Connecticut.

—Senator WAITMAN T. WILLEY, of West Virginia, is speaking in that State for the Baltimore candidates.

— The next Legislature of New-Jersey will elect a successor to Hon. JOHN C. TEN EYCK (Union.)

—The Union Electoral ticket nominated in New-Hampshire is as follows:

—Hon. JOHN P. HALE is speaking in New-Hampshire for the reëlection of President LINCOLN.

—Ex-Governor HOPPIN, of Rhode Island, is on the stump for the Union ticket.

—It is reported that Hon. JOHN HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, will take no active part in the canvass.

—Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON has been actively at work in Indiana.

—Senator TRUMBULL, of Illinois, has lately taken the stump for LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

—GERRIT SMITH has been speaking for the Union cause in Central New-York.

—The Unionists of Michigan are prosecuting the Presidential canvass with great vigor.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Abatement of Nuisances.

Inspector BOOLE reports for the past week the abatement of the following nuisances:

	Number.
Complaints of Nuisances, &c., received	48
Complaints for which no cause existed	—
Notices for Abatement served	178
Nuisances abated, under notice	226
Sinks and Water Closets cleaned	107
Loads of Night Soil removed from the City limits	742
Dead Horses removed from the City limits	93
Dead Cows removed from the City limits	3
Dead Goats removed from the City limits	5
Dead Hogs removed from the City limits	39
Dead Dogs and other Small Animals removed from the City limits	15
Number of barrels of Offal removed from the City limits	6,225

UNSOUND, DISEASED OR UNHEALTHY MEATS, FISH, POULTRY, ETC., SEIZED, OR REMOVED FROM THE CITY LIMITS.

	Pounds.
Beef	500
Veal	200
Mutton	50
Tripe	100

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Cricket.

NEW-YORK VS. NEWARK.

These Clubs commenced a match yesterday, which terminated in a drawn game, only one innings having been played when the rain storm put a stop to the play. The game took place at the Bedford cricket grounds; the result of the day's play is appended:

NEWARK CLUB. *First Innings.*	Runs.	NEW-YORK CLUB. *First Innings.*	Runs.
Hallis, run out	0	Sharp, b. Bullus	4
Petty, b Marsh	7	Hudson, run out	1
Baker, b Adams	2	Adams, b Hallis	5
Bullus, b. Marsh	1	Higham, b. Hallis	12
Kidd, run out	6	Ratcliffe, b. Bullus	1
Jefferson, b. Marsh	3	Hammond, run out	3
Hatfersly, run out	9	Smith, b. Hallis	7
Burchell, b. Marsh	3	Marsh, b. Hallis	0
Warner, b. Adams	3	Sadler not out	3
Ward, b. Marsh	3	Crossley, b. Hallis	0
Sharp, c. Adams, b. Marsh	3	Suydam, b. Hallis	9
Bellamy, not out	0	Byes, 7; l. byes, 1; wides, 6	14
Byes, 6; l. bye, 1; wides, 5	12	Total	50
Total	46		

Quoits.

A grand match was played yesterday afternoon at the Brooklyn quoit grounds, corner of Putnam-avenue and Downing-street, between the celebrated champion players, Messrs. J. MCLAREN, of Newark, and J. GIBSON, of New-York. The latter won by a score of 31 to 25, he making seven double shots to four for MCLAREN. A four-handed game was also played by Messrs. FORBES and LINDSEY, opposed to KELLOCK and H. SHARP, which resulted in the success of the former, by 21 to 16. A grand handicap match is on the *tapis*, for which some forty noted players will compete. The match to take place on the same grounds.

The Turf.

TROTTING AT UNION COURSE, L. I.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12.—Purse of $200, with a stake of $50 each, three mile heats, in harness.

T. Carpenter entered b. g. Stonewall Jackson, of Hartford	1 1
J. Lovett entered b. g. Shark	2 2
D. Pfifer enter b. g. Port Royal	dr'n.
F. Cozans entered ch. g. Shot	dr'n.

TIME.

	1st Mile.	2d Mile.	3d Mile.	Total.
First heat	2:33½	2:34½		2:31—7:39
Second heat	2:37	2:32		2:30—7:39

Stonewall Jackson was the favorite at any odds, and won both heats handily.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A ROBBERY WHICH IS NO CRIME—REMARKABLE CASE.—THOMAS CUMMINGS, who for the last fourteen years has been a waiter at the Astor House, was arraigned yesterday before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, on the charge of having stolen from one of the rooms of that Hotel, $2,480, under the following circumstances: In April last, Mr. T. W. PARK, President of the First National Bank at North Bennington Vt., and Mr. C. G. LINCOLN, Cashier of the same, put up at the Astor House, and while there, were one day engaged in their room in signing bills of the denomination of $10, for their bank. While the room was left unprotected for a short time, bills to the amount of $2,480, signed only by the President, were abstracted therefrom. The Detective Police were notified of the theft, and Officers KELSO and RADFORD were commissioned to work up the case. No clue to the thief could, however, be obtained for a long time. About the middle of September last, two of these ten dollar bills came into the possession of Messrs. FISK & HATCH, bankers, of this City, and they noticed that the Cashier's signature was wanting. From this point the officers were able to trace the matter to the wife of CUMMINGS, and thence to CUMMINGS himself. He was arrested, and his residence at No. 53 Greene-street was searched. They there found about $1,600 of the missing money. The remarkable part of the case is, that when CUMMINGS was arraigned yesterday afternoon before the Justice, that official came to the conclusion, after an examination of the law of Congress, which authorizes the formation of National banks, that he had no authority to hold him for larceny. CUMMINGS was therefore set at liberty. It seems that the law in question provides that the bills must be signed by either the President or the Vice-President of the bank, and also by the Cashier. Those which CUMMINGS is alleged to have taken were signed only by the President. It was reported last evening that the accused had been rearrested by the orders of the United States Marshal.

DEATH FROM FRIGHT.—MARY WILSON, a lady aged 62 years, died yesterday, from the effects of fright occasioned by fire. It seems that Mrs. WILSON resided at No. 354 East Thirty-second street; that a fire occurred in the rear of those premises, which excited her so much that all the efforts of her friends and neighbors to quiet her proved fruitless. She was sure she would be burned, she said, fell down insensible, and died in about ten minutes after. An inquest was held by Coroner COLLIN, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts above stated.

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM KEROSENE.—Mrs. AUGUSTA BUHRE, of No. 44 First-street, was so badly injured on Tuesday night, by reason of her clothes taking fire from the upsetting of a kerosene lamp, that she died soon afterward. Before her death she stated that one of the children accidentally overturned the lamp, and that her clothes took fire from the burning oil. Deceased was 33 years old, and has left a husband and several children. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest on the body.

FOUND DEAD.—The body of an unknown man was found early yesterday morning in the basement of No. 72 William-street. Deceased was about sixty years of age, five feet seven inches in height. He was dressed in a brown coat, a gray vest, well worn blue United States pants, blue check shirt, boots and a black felt hat. A verdict of death from apoplexy was rendered.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SALARIES OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.—The Brooklyn Board of Education resolved at their last meeting to increase the salaries of female teachers of the public schools to the extent of $5 per month, in addition to present salaries, for the months of October, November and December, 1864, and for January, February, March, April, May, June and July, 1865. An attempt was made to increase the salaries of male teachers of the public schools, but failed.

KING'S COUNTY POLITICS.—The Montague Hall Democrats have nominated Mr. JAMES H. MAGILL for Assemblyman of the Second District. Gen. PHILIP S. CROOK, has declined the Union nomination for Assembly from the First District. The Convention will reassemble at No. 9 Court-st., on Friday the 14th inst., to fill the vacancy. The Ninth Ward Democrats have renominated Mr. GEORGE G. HEAMAN for Supervisor.

REGISTRATION.—The registration of the names of voters in Brooklyn will commence on Tuesday, the 18th inst. The Inspectors will meet at the polling places in the different Districts, and continue in session until Wednesday evening. They will also meet for the same purpose on the Tuesday and Wednesday immediately preceding the election. Voters who are not registered should bear this in mind.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.—A man named RICHARD LANE, while driving across a vacant lot near the corner of Grand-avenue and Carroll-street, on Monday, fell from his wagon upon some stones and broke his neck. When found he was dead. An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT—Thursday Oct. 11.—Nos. 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 29, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38 39, 41, 42, 43, 49, 50, 27, 51, 53, 54, 55.

NEW-JERSEY.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.—The delegates to the Democratic Convention for Hudson County met at Hudson City, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for County Clerk, Sheriff, Surrogate, and three Coroners. Mr. CHARLES E. NEWHAM was chosen Chairman and FREDERICK BORNSTEDT Secretary. The following-named gentlemen were nominated: For Sheriff—Bernard McAnally. For County Clerk—George W. Cassedy. For Surrogate—James O'Neil. For Coroners—Denis Farrell, Martin Hanley and George S. Avery. All of the above candidates were re-nominated with the exception of Mr. CASSEDY.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—The Grand Jury of Hudson County yesterday forenoon presented twenty additional indictments, making a total in all of 46 so far. During yesterday the Grand Jury were engaged in taking evidence relating to the prize-fight of Tuesday morning. Ten of the parties arrested have been released on bail, and twenty-four still remain in jail, waiting the action of the Grand Jury.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 2535, 2537, 2539, 2541, 2543, 2545, 2547, 2549, 2551, 2553, 2555, 2557, 2559, 2561, 2563, 2565, 2567, 2569, 2571, 2575. *Part II.*—Nos. 2338, 2394, 2398, 2400, 2402, 2404, 2406, 2408 2410, 2412, 2414, 2428, 2430, 2442, 2430, 2436, 2438, 2440, 2442, 2444. *Part III.*—Nos. 2063, 1866, 1967, 2381, 414, 527, 1617, 177, 273, 1438, 1764, 2091, 1858, 1943, 1680, 2171, 4422, 419, 1864, 1651.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3933, 3321, 3465, 3453, 3383, 4187, 3997, 4173, 4233, 4247, 4085, 3137, 3225, 3991. *Part II.*—Nos. 3664, 577, 3978, 4032, 4034, 4036, 4038, 4040, 4042, 4044, 4048, 4050, 4052, 4054, 4058.

An Injunction.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice LEONARD.

H. H. Sterling vs. *H. Swift.*—This action was brought by Dr. Sterling, the manufacturer of the "Ambrosia," to obtain a dissolution of the copartnership existing between him and the defendant. The alleged ground of the application was that defendant proposed and wished to manufacture an inferior article instead of the original Ambrosia, and that plaintiff having made a reputation by the sale of the article was unwilling to lose it. His Honor granted an injunction restraining defendant from carrying on any business in the firm's name, or using plaintiff's trade-marks. G. W. Dodge, Esq., for plaintiff.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

COLLISION BETWEEN STEAMERS—SIGNALS—SPEED.

Gideon L. Knapp vs. *The Steamboat City of Hartford.*—This was a libel filed by the owner of the ferry-boat *Martha* to recover the damages occasioned to her by a collision between her and the *City of Hartford*, on April 30, 1863. The *Martha* was crossing from Greenpoint to the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River. The *City of Hartford* was going up the East River on her regular trip to Hartford. The *Martha*, seeing her coming up near the middle of the river, blew two blasts of the whistle and slowed her engine. The libelant claimed that the *City of Hartford* answered with one whistle, thus telling the *Martha* to go on and she would pass under her stern to the right; that the *Martha* rejoined with one whistle, and went on, but was struck near the stern by the *City of Hartford*. The respondent on the other hand alleged that they replied to the first signal of the *Martha* with two whistles instead of one, and ported the steamer's wheel to go to the left of the *Martha*, but finding that she was going ahead they then endeavored to go under her stern, but failed to clear her.

The libelant further alleged that the steamboat was running at a greater rate of speed than that allowed by the statute of New-York, and if she had not been so running, would have been able to clear the *Martha*, even if there was a misapprehension about the signals.

Held by the Court—That the weight of evidence is, that the *City of Hartford* blew two whistles, as it was her duty to do, instead of one, as claimed by the libelant.

That after the *Martha* resumed her speed to cross the steamer's bows, every exertion appears to have been made on the steamer's part to avoid the collision.

That the libel did not allege the improper speed now alleged against the steamer.

That the court expresses no opinion whether she was running at a prohibited rate of speed, as that issue was not raised in the pleadings, and on the proof that speed does not appear to have been the proximate cause of the collision.

That the collision is chargeable, not to any fault on the part of the *City of Hartford*, but to some misapprehension of the pilot of the *Martha* as to her signal.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelant, Mr. Spring; for respondent, Messrs. Owen, Gray & Owen.

FORFEITURE—SMUGGLING—EVIDENCE.

The United States vs. *The Steamship Bavaria.*—This is a proceeding instituted on the part of the Government to forfeit the steamship *Bavaria*, on the ground that two of her officers, the physician and provision-master or steward, landed at New-York certain jewelry belonging to Charles and William Wilson, who were passengers on the voyage, in violation of the 50th section of the Act of March 2, 1799. The case presented on the evidence is a very singular one, and would require strong proof to support it. But it is quite sufficient to say that the witnesses for the Government, the Wilsons, upon whose testimony the principal facts rest, are, assuming their own statements to be true, *particeps criminis* in the transaction. Their story is not a very plausible one at best, but if it were ever so reasonable, as it is in the main unsupported by other evidence, either direct or circumstantial, it is not of such a character as to warrant a court of justice in founding a forfeiture upon it. The libel must therefore be dismissed.

For the United States, Assistant District-Attorney Allen and Mr. Lowrey; for claimants, Mr. Barrett and Mr. Donohue.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12—P. M.

The advance in the price of Gold late on Tuesday, was not fully supported to-day, through the early transactions in the Gold Room. But after 2 o'clock the sales advanced again to 204½@205 ℔ cent., partly, it is said, on vague rumors of disaster to Gen. GRANT's army. The election news was not particularly felt in the market, and after the Boston steamer's mail, there was not much said about Exchange, although the Gold rate in London is firmer. Money is very easy to the Brokers at 7 ℔ cent. at call, on approved stock collateral.

The New Loan of the United States, to be awarded on Friday, is being rapidly offered for to-day at the Treasury Office and at the National Banks. The bidding at the Treasury Office in this city already exceeds $13,000,000, and the list of the First National Banks books up to $6,000,000. The Ninth National and other National Banks of this city will also send forward considerable bids for themselves and correspondents. Only one business day remains for making appropriations. There is at present very little question that the whole $40,000,000 will be applied for; another probability is that Boston, Philadelphia and the West will run up the total bidding above this sum. A single preliminary deposit was made in the Treasury Office yesterday, as an earnest of $5,000,000, included in the above total of $13,000,000. It will be borne in mind that 25 ℔ cent. of the awards can be paid in Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, now selling in the market at 94½ ℔ cent.

The Congressional elections of yesterday in the large States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, place the new National Banking System beyond the contingency of repeal or adverse tampering with the present Act. The new Congress will be overwhelmingly for the Banking System, for the payment of Gold Interest on the Funded Public Debt, and for the maintenance of an adequate system of Customs Revenue and Internal Taxation. As heretofore suggested, we believe that in view of the result of the elections, many of our old City Banks may change from their present State organizations to the National System. Two-thirds of the old Philadelphia Banks will take this step on the 20th inst. by a vote of their Stockholders,

Of the 54 members elected to the next Congress, yesterday, in three States referred to, from 38 to 40 will support the financial and banking policy of the present Administration.

The Stock Exchange was again firm to-day, and after some moderate fluctuations on the Railway shares in the forenoon, prices resumed decided buoyancy at the Second Board, on a liberal business on the New-York and Western lines. The Government Stocks were steady in price, without much action at the Exchange Board.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made in comparison with yesterday afternoon. Railways firm. Gold 204 ℔ cent.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 6s, 1881	105½	105½	Mich. Southern	67¼	68⅞
U. S. 5-20's	107¼	107¾	Illinois Cen	117	119
N. Y. Central	116	116¾	Pittsburgh	101	105
Erie	85	85½	Fort Wayne	96¾	98½
Erie Preferred	100¾	101	Rock Island	92	94¼
Hudson	116¾	118½	Reading	121¼	122¾
Canton	30½	31½	Quicksilver	79	80
Treas. Cer., new	94⅝	94⅝	Cum'land Coal	57¾	57
Northwest	42¾	44¾	Mariposa	35	35¾
Ohio & M. Certs	35½	37¼	N. West Pref	77¼	77¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	112	Hanover	104
Union	115	Metropolitan	111
America	150	Corn Exchange	101
American Exchange	117	St. Nicholas	98
Bank of the Republic	98	Imp. and Traders'	101
Bank of No. Amer	102		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y Cen. 6s	113	Chi. & N. W. S. F	105
Erie 1sts, '68	109½	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	94
Erie 2ds, '79	113	Del. L. & W. 1sts	110
Erie 3ds, '83	114	Mil. & P. du Ch. 1sts	110
Erie 4ths, '80	108	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	108
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	106	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	102¾
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	105	Clev. & Pitts 1st	100
Ill. Cen	115	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	100
Al. & T. H. 1sts	100	Miss. & Mo. L. G	58
Al. & T. H. 2ds, Income	82	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	102

The traffic of the Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad for the month of Sept. was:

	1864.	1863.
Freight	$35,349	$22,136
Passengers	45,244	26,020
Mails, Express and Sundries	4,712	3,328
Total	$85,307	$51,485

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left by the State Canals at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 7th of October, in the years indicated:

Canal opened	1862. May 1.	1863. May 1.	1864. April 30.
Flour, bbls	979,200	894,900	713,500
Wheat, bushels	22,522,300	13,017,900	12,038,200
Corn, bushels	15,965,100	16,935,500	7,866,400
Barley, bushels	502,900	686,700	589,400
Oats, bushels	3,224,500	5,908,900	6,493,900
Rye, bushels	646,000	301,600	271,700
Beef, bbls	11,400	9,890	5,600
Pork, bbls	152,600	228,200	54,800
Bacon, lbs	5,444,500	3,167,500	559,300
Butter, lbs	854,600	205,300	166,500
Lard, lbs	7,891,500	18,582,600	1,853,600
Cheese, lbs	1,014,600	1,280,300	724,600
Wool, lbs	1,598,400	127,500	823,800

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular auction sale of Stocks and Bonds to-morrow, (Thursday,) Oct. 13, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesrooms, No. 52 William-street.

A second meeting of the Petroleum Stock Board was held to-day, over fifty firms being represented. A constitution was adopted, and the following gentlemen were elected permanent officers of the organization: President, Samuel B. Hard; Vice-President, Alve E. Laing; Treasurer, Henry Holthausen; Secretary, Edmund C. Stedman; Assistant-Secretary, Isaac B. Newcomb; Executive Committee, Samuel Hicks, Wed. W. Clarke; Finance Committee, Charles H. Peirce, Richard W. King; Membership Committee William B. Rice, F. A. Van Dyke, Jr., R. Kingsland, E. S. Saxton, Wed. W. Clarke; Chairman Arbitration Committee, Thomas C. T. Buckley. The following rates of commission were established for purchases and sales of Oil Stocks: On all stocks bought or sold at $5 ℔ share and under, a commission of *five cents per share*; on all over $5 ℔ share, a commission of *ten cents per share*. The Board starts with a large reserve fund, to insure its standing and permanency, and has rented the commodious room on the first story of the building occupied by the Open Board of Brokers in Broad-street.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $760,425 94; for customs, $86,000; payments, $1,571,750 75; on account of loan, $103,000; balance, $26,924,773 58.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
No. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Fiscal Agent for the U. S. Government.

This Bank will include in its bid for the new 5-20 six per cent. loan, the orders of other parties. Such orders must be accompanied by 5 per cent. of the amount, and if successful, a charge of ½ will be made; if unsuccessful, the 5 per cent. will be repaid immediately.

Certificates of Indebtedness can be used at par and interest for one-quarter of any award, and Certificates will answer for the 5 per cent. preliminary deposit.

All orders must be in by 4 o'clock on the 13th instant. Our bid, including all who join us, will be made up in Washington, by Mr. J. THOMPSON, on the morning of the 14th.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CUMPHEY, Cashier.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK DEPOSITORY
AND
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.,

Receives subscriptions to the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, which are convertible at maturity into *Six Per Cent. Gold-bearing 5-20 Bonds.*

Commission of ¼ per cent. in all cases allowed and liberal terms to Banks who buy to sell again. Receives subscriptions to the 10-40 Bonds. Converts the old 3-10 Notes into 6 per cent. 1881 Bonds. Collects Warrants and Drafts on the Treasury, and transacts all other business connected with Government.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 363 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1864.

Fiscal Agent for the United States. THIS DAY AND TO-MORROW are the last in which the bids for the new 5-20s must be made up.

The bids are coming in well, and all should have some of this most favorite loan.

The President of this Bank will take charge of any bids committed to him, and include them in our own, if desired.

We

Edinburg	Sept. 28.	Liverpool	New-York.
Europa	Oct. 1.	Liverpool	Boston.
Kangaroo	Oct. 1.	Liverpool	New-York.
Hecla	Oct. 4.	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washing'n.	Oct. 8.	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Oct. 8.	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Oct. 12.	Southampton.	New-York.
Canada	Oct. 15.	Liverpool	Boston.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Havana	Oct. 13.	New-York	Havana.
Evening Star	Oct. 15.	New-York	New-Orleans.
Yazoo	Oct. 15.	New-York	New-Orleans.
Eagle	Oct. 19.	New-York	Havana.
Ariel	Oct. 19.	New-York	New-Orleans.
Creole	Oct. 22.	New-York	Matamoras.
Gulding Star	Oct. 22.	New-York	New-Orleans.

For the Pacific Coast.

Costa Rica	Oct. 13	New-York	Aspinwall.
Ocean Queen	Oct. 21.	New-York	Aspinwall.
Golden Rule	Oct. 22.	New-York	Nicaragua.
North Star	Nov. 3.	New-York	Aspinwall.

European Mails.

The mails for France by the *Washington* via Havre, will close at 12 M. to-day.

The mails for Europe by the *Peruvian* via Quebec, will close on Thursday at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Saxonia* via Southampton, will close at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *Etna* will close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

For Havana, New-Orleans.

The mails for Havana and Mexico, by the *Havana*, will close at 2 P. M. on Thursday.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Guiding Star*, will close on Saturday at 1:40 P. M.

For the South Pacific.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Costa Rica*, will close on Thursday at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. and 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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Come, rally freemen, rally;
Ye loyal, brave and true,
Abe Lincoln is our candidate,
And Andrew Johnson, too.

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"THE CHICAGO COPPERHEAD."
"AND THE COPPERHEAD OF 1865."
"GOD SAVE OUR NOBLE UNION."
"FRIENDS OF THE UNION, WE GREET YOU."
"NO SLAVE BENEATH THAT STARRY FLAG."
"LET ME DIE WITH MY FACE TO THE FOE."

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Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited. Diaries for 1865.

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IS MAKING
STILL GREATER REDUCTIONS
IN THE PRICE OF DRY GOODS.
LARGE STOCK OF WHITE GOODS.
LARGE STOCK OF DOMESTIC GOODS.
LARGE STOCK OF FLANNELS.
LARGE STOCK OF LINEN GOODS.
LARGE STOCK OF CURTAIN DRAPERIES.
Have been marked way down, many nearly one-half, as, for instance:
Best Canton Flannels, former price 7c.—now 4c.
All Wool Flannels, former price 75c.—now 45c.
4-4 Fine Bleached Muslins, 2c., 3c., 3c. and 40 cents.
Former prices, 4c., 6c., 5c. and 6c. a yard.
LARGE STOCK LINEN HDKFS,
LARGE STOCK LACE GOODS,
FINE STOCK EMBROIDERIES,
SPLENDID STOCK MILLINERY GOODS,
at a great reduction.
Linen Hdkfs., $1 50 a dozen; former price, $2 50.
Linen Hdkfs., $3 a dozen; former price, $5.
MAGNIFICENT STOCK RIBBONS,
FULL STOCK NOTIONS,
SPLENDID STOCK HOSIERY,
FULL STOCK GLOVES,
LARGE STOCK UNDERWEAR,
ALL MARKED DOWN.
4-Cord Edge Ribbons reduced from $2 25 to $1 38.
5-Cord Edge Ribbons reduced from $2 75 to $1 75.
Iron Frame Cotton Hose reduced from $1 to 50c.
AND ALL OTHER GOODS IN PROPORTION.
Our Kid Gloves, warranted equal in quality to any Kid Gloves in the City, reduced from $2 75 to $2.
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AT
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LINEN SHEETING,	COTTON SHEETING,
PILLOW LINENS,	PILLOW MUSLINS,
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TABLE-CLOTHS,	MADAPOLANS,
NAPKINS,	INDIA TWILL,
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RIDAUX REPS,	SATIN DAMASKS,
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PIANO COVERS,	COTTELINES,
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SAME AS WORN IN PARIS,
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GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer,
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N. B.—Prices less than gold value.

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AND FURNITURE
AS CHEAP AS EVER.
I have this day opened our large Salesrooms,
the largest in the City,
And will sell off our stock
AT 33 PER CENT. LESS THAN
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NOW READY. The largest and cheapest stock of Velvets, Ribbons, Silks, Feathers, Flowers, Gloves, Hosiery, Embroideries, Trimmings, Felt and Beaver Bonnets, Bloomers, &c., &c., exhibited this year. We don't advertise about gold values, but the late foolish panic prices.

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DRY GOODS.

PAPER HANGINGS.
B. L. SOLOMAN & SONS,
No. 369 Broadway,
Call the attention of parties decorating houses to their splendid assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which they offer at greatly reduced prices.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
EIGHT FIFTY-EIGHT BROADWAY, (No. 858,)
Catalogues of the entire assortment sent per mail, with samples of Crape, Silks, Satins, fine Grass Linens, Pine-apple Goods, &c., constantly on hand. Shawls, Scarfs, elegant China lacquered articles, Fans, Fancy Novelties, Curiosities, American Indian Articles, Shakers' Work, wholesale and retail.

MILLINERY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

Millinery goods are delivered every day from the various auctions, and sold below the gold prices.
Inspect Ribbons, Velvets, Silks, Bonnets and Bloomers; also, job lots in Flowers and Feathers.
We cut lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell pieces. Call.
Notice the address.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 313½ Grand, and No. 66 Allen-st.
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TUCKERS' SUPERB
BRIDAL SETS,
AND
BRIDAL VAILS.
Flowers traceable to life.
Novelties in Feathers. Beautiful felt and Beaver hats, 759 Broadway.

A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY, consisting of silk, satin, velvet, royal velvet, in every shade and color, of the finest fabric and newest shades; also a large assortment of beaver and velvet jockey hats, at SIMMON'S, No. 637 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED GIRL A situation either as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; has lived six years in the former capacity; so kind and attentive to children; would not object to go a short distance in the country; satisfactory City reference. Call at No. 165 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., rear, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT seamstress as lady's maid or seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dressmaking; would like to travel; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 460 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook; one who thoroughly understands English, French and American; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 15th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A NEAT PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation; is a good chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; is kind to children; can do all kinds of embroidery; can give the very best of City references. Call for two days at No. 305 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF A FEW LADIES and gentlemen by a competent laundress, who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; fine fluting neatly done; the best of City reference. Call on or send a note to LAUNDRESS, No. 216 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable girls in a private family; one as cook, the other as waiter or chambermaid; no objections to the country; are Protestants; the best of City reference. Call at No. 232 West 15th-st., from 10 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has over five years' City reference. Call at No. 288 3d-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENTIRELY first-class lady's maid; is a first-class French hairdresser and dressmaker; is a competent cutter and fitter; also does up fine laces. Can be seen for two days at No. 92 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON, with good reference, a situation as infant's nurse or seamstress in a gentleman's family; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is a Protestant. Call at No. 139 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD FAMILY SEAMSTRESS, a situation in a private family; can operate on Grover & Baker's sewing-machine. Also understands hair-dressing; is willing to make herself useful. Can be seen at No. 569 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUation in a private family, who understands all kinds of family cooking; has the very best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 275 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference. Call at No. 93 West 19th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A CANADIAN Protestant girl, to do chamberwork, or chamberwork and waiting; has good City reference. Call at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl, a situation as child's nurse or chambermaid; has a good education. Call at No. 127 East 24th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, TIDY girl, to do general housework; is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; has the best of reference. Call at No. 285 West 17th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; also cutting and fitting boys clothing; no objection to travel. Can be seen at No. 195 Bleecker-st., in the confectionery. Best city references given.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS housekeeper or to take charge of children; no objection to the country; good reference given. Can be seen or communicated with at No. 11 Essex-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced Protestant nurse; fully capable of taking care of an infant; is a nice plain sewer; best of City reference. Apply at No. 196 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young widow woman, having the best of reference, either as nurse and seamstress or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 62 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; has no objections to take a laundress' place; understands her business perfectly; best of City reference given. Call at 126 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WILLING, capable girl, to do cooking or general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, and an economical, respectful and neat servant, highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. Either city or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as seamstress; would assist in chamberwork; understands her business thoroughly; has good City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN. A situation in a private family; is an excellent cook. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 15th-st., in the rear. Can furnish the best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress; best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 125 West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; can give good City reference. Call at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking in a first-class family, or a first-class private boarding-house; good City references if required. Can be seen, until suited, at No. 57 West 31st-st., second door of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as good cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; will assist with washing; City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 23d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO COOK, WASH and iron, or as laundress, by a young woman; also, any kind of up-stairs work. Any girl with her; City or country. Apply at No. 103 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as first-class waitress in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call on or address No. 124 West 32d-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUATION as cook, or would do general housework in a small, private family; good references. Apply at No. 207 1st-av., in the bakery.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS housemaid and seamstress; Scotch preferred; the best City references required. Apply, for three days, at No. 63 West 9th-st., between 9 and 11, or 5 and 7 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION in a small family; is a good cook and washer and ironer; city reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 272 26th-st., between 8th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, OF PIETY and refinement, and good social position, a situation as housekeeper; is most excellent in her management of children; best of references given. Address, for three days, Mrs. M. C., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would be willing to do housework in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 123 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, NOT AFRAID of work, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or general servant; washes and irons well; is a good baker; wages $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS BY a young woman; has excellent reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 West 20th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women; one as cook, and understands all kinds of washing; has two years' reference from her last place; and the other as waitress or chambermaid and plain sewing; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 123 West 33d-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress; is highly competent, and can produce the best of City reference. Apply at No. 372 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation in the capacity of chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and sewing. Apply at No. 153 East 50th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair dressing thoroughly; would like to travel; has the best city reference. Call at No. 136 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO COOK, WASH and iron, or to do general housework, by a competent young woman, with good reference. Call at No. 103 West 36th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG women, one as waitress, and the other as chambermaid and fine washing; the best of references. Can be seen at No. 5 East 12th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as good cook; can give good City references; has no objections to going a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 138 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as regular waitress; good City reference can be given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 85 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to care children; will assist in chamberwork and make herself useful; City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 23d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOTHER AND daughter, in one house—one as cook and the other as seamstress or chambermaid. Call for three days at No. 138 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a first-class laundress; can do fluting; has the best of City references; would go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 466 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a respectable American woman. City reference can be given. Apply between 10 and 2 o'clock at No. 155 5th-av., in the basement, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant man; can give the best of City reference. Address a note to Appleton Meade for C. B., No. 840 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman to cook, wash and iron; good reference. Call, for two days, at 119½ 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MAID, WITH A family going to Europe; best of City reference given. Address Box No. 105, Litchfield, Conn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl, a situation as laundress; the best of City reference. Call at 43 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid, or to take care of children; good reference given. Call at No. 142 West 35th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND TO assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 225 West 16th-st.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, NO. 397 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., may be seen a number of servants for every description of housework, willing to go into the country; and first-class cooks, cooks to wash and iron. French and English nurses, lady's maids, waitresses, general house workers, and girls lately landed; also coachmen and useful men.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.—Dresses renovated in a superior manner by a competent dressmaker, at her own house, or that of her employer. Inquire at No. 142 9th-st., third door east of Broadway. Patronage solicited.

A YOUNG LADY OF EDUCATION DESIRES to occupy part of each day in writing, at dictation, copying, or reading aloud. Address, stating services required and remuneration, ELLA, care of Harvey Williams, Esq., Station F.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman, to go a short distance in the country; thoroughly understands his business, and can give good reference from his last employer. Call on or address No. 116 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GARDENER AND florist, on a gentleman's place, by a single man, thoroughly conversant with all branches of his profession. Address, M. O. C., at Timothy Ryan's, nurseryman and seedsman, &c., Main-st., Yonkers, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A YOUTH AGED 18, WRITING A good hand and quick at figures, a situation in a store where he can make himself generally useful. Address F. P., in care of Timothy Ryan, seedsman, Yonkers, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant single man, a German by birth; understands the care and management of horses, and has the best City references. Address O. H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; competent to attend to greenhouse, grapery, fruits, flowers and vegetables; ten years' reference from this City. Address J. H. B., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; he perfectly understands his business; has good City and country references; would make himself useful if time permits. Address J. O., for two days, Box No. 229 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man, (no children;) wife as laundress, if required; has the best references. Address C. F., at Young & Elliott's seed-store, 9 John-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation in the country as coachman and to make himself generally useful; wages moderate; has lately arrived from Ireland. Address G. M., No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN PROTestant man, in the country; is an excellent gardener and coachman, and a good groom; willing to work. Has good references. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECtable Protestant man as waiter; understands his business, and has good City recommendations. Apply at BEDELLS, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT coachman, of long experience in this City. Apply at No. 956 Broadway, corner of 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as waiter in a private family or hotel; good reference. Call at No. 294 West 32d-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE. A THOroughly competent woman as nurse for an infant three months old; she must bring the best City testimonials as regards character and capability; none but those who have had experience with children need apply; wages, $12, or even more per month will be paid to a person who suits in every particular. Call at BIDELL'S Employment Office, No. 311 4th-av., on Thursday and Friday, from 4 to 5 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A BOY TO LEARN THE WOOD ENgraving business; one having some knowledge of drawing preferred. Apply to LOSSING & BARRITT, No. 7 Beekman-st.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER; ONE WHO IS competent to keep books by double entry. Apply to Montana Mill Company, Cornwall, New-York.

WANTED—A SEXTON FOR AN UP-TOWN Episcopal Church. Address Box 5,184 Post-office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., TWO FIRST-CLASS brown-stone houses, with furniture.
ALSO,
desirable houses on 36th, 37th and 38th sts.
ALSO,
a row of 20 brown-stone houses, centrally located. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO, No. 5½ Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS
FOR SALE
By ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-York City property, an elegant country place, situated on Bulls' Ferry Hills, opposite Stryker's Bay, 102d-st.; contains 50 acres. There are many fine building sites, commanding an extensive view of New-York, Jersey City, Hoboken, &c., and are in the vicinity of the residences of many of our wealthiest merchants, bankers, &c.; 20 minutes' walk from the ferry. For terms, apply to WM. KENNELLY, No. 14 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 75 ACRES choice land; plain farm-house and out-buildings, situate at Pleasant Plains Station, Staten Island Railroad, west end of Staten Island, the property of Edward Wier, deceased. For particulars apply to G. R. WIER, on the premises, or EDWARD WIER, 80th-st., near 2d-av., Yorkville.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, WELL situated, in the upper part of the City; also, several large and small houses, desirably located in Brooklyn; country seats, farms, manufactories and store property. For particulars, apply to WHARTON BROTHERS, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 7, N. B.—Furnished houses wanted.

FOR SALE—TWO BROWN-STONE HOUSES, four stories; ready for occupying; location splendid; Nos. 236 and 238 East 50th-st. Inquire of JOHN GLASS, owner, No. 830 2d-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence in Llewellyn Park; house and stable of stone. Apply to T. B. MERRICK & SON., No. 70 William-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, several handsome brick houses, in perfect order, and with all modern improvements; in good locations, west of 8th-av. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., near 34th-st.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, ENGlish basement house, brick, 41st-st., near 6th-av.; high stoop brick house, 48th-st., near Broadway. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., near 34th-st.

CORNWALL.—FOR SALE, SEVERAL BEAUtiful places with from one to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, several small houses at Harlem from $2,000 to $4,000 each. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, 442 8th-av., near 34th-st.

FOR SALE.

PETROLEUM STOCKS AND LANDS,
No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 29.
For Sale
Monthly Dividend Stocks.
Manhattan Oil Company.
Bergen Oil Company.
Noble Oil Company, and others.
Also,
Desirable lands on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Pithole Creek and Allegheny River, Pa.
WAGSTAFF & GOETCHUIS.

FOR SALE CHEAP—WITH IMMEDIATE POSsession, to close an estate, a desirable farm of about 12 acres, with good house, barn, carriage-house, cow-house, hennery, &c.; abundance of choice fruit; beautifully situated, about 20 miles from New-York, in Fairfield, Essex County, N. J. For particulars inquire, either upon the premises, or of CHARLES M. CARPENTER, No. 39 Barclay-st., New-York.

COTTAGES AND LOTS AT EAST NEW-YORK FOR SALE—One at $860, four rooms; one with two lots, $1,000; cottages and dwellings at $1,200, $1,500 and $1,800; also, ten elegant dwellings, with four to eight lots each, at $2,500, $3,000 and $4,000. CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic-st., East New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A LARGE, convenient dwelling, with all modern improvements and in complete repair, with thirteen acres of fine land, outbuildings, shade and fruit trees, one hour by railroad from this city and ten minutes' walk from the new station at Woodbridge, N. J. Possession immediately. Price $12,500. Apply to W. B. DIXON, Hoffman Fire Insurance Company, No. 193 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW BRICK HOUSES, three stories basement and undercellar; high brown-stone stoops, complete with furnace, range, baths, water-closets, marble wash-basins, &c. On 93d-st., west of 3d-av. Location one of the most pleasant on the island. Terms easy. GEO. W. BEALE, No. 39 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSsession, the first-class four-story brown-stone high stoop house, No. 157 Madison-av., between 33d and 34th sts. The house is 25x55 feet, in the most complete order, having just been thoroughly overhauled. For permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE story brick house, No. 166 Washington-st., situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries; containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 58 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.; has been put in good order and immediate possession may be had. Apply on the premises, or of T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 61 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—6 FIRST-CLASS brick houses, 3 stories and high basements, on 125th-st., ready for immediate occupancy; 12th-st. is 100 feet wide, sewered and lighted. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st., or J. O. SAUNDERS, No. 13 Chambers-st.

FARM FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—ABOUT 75 acres, near Plainfield, N. J. Has a good loam soil, well adapted to grain or grazing; with fair farm buildings. Price $3,750, which is extremely low. If you want a bargain, apply at once to C. G. PRATT, No. 38 Pine-st.

$6,700—FOR SALE CHEAP—THE BRICK dwelling-house and lot No. 123 Amity-st., 100x23, with side alley-way, desirable for building on the rear. Cash $1,700. Inquire of G. W. DEAN, No. 26 Stanton-st.

FARMS FOR SALE NEAR SOMERVILLE, Boundbrook, Westfield, Rahway, and Woodbridge, in New-Jersey. Also, near White Plains, Kensico, Scarsdale, and Yonkers. Also, three pretty cottages; an office to let. Inquire of GEO. R. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—POSSESSION immediately. A three-story brick house, near Dr. Cuyler's Church, in first-rate order; contains the modern improvements. For cards of Admission, apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.

A SMALL COUNTRY PLACE WANTED—On Long Island shore (value about $1,500), within fifty miles of New-York; attractions, good gunning, fishing, &c. Address J. W. J., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x50, 9 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8. No commissions allowed.

TO LET.

TO LET—A NEW HOUSE IN FORDHAM, WESTchester County, containing ten rooms, with four city lots, well, cistern, &c., five minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad depot. Horse cars pass the house, which is located corner of Kingsbridge and West Farms road and Fordham-av. Apply to THOS. FANNING, No. 225 Bowery.

TO LET—RENT $200—IN WEST FARMS, WESTchester County, on the old Boston Post Road, a large house containing about twenty rooms, with about three-quarters acre ground attached, suitable for a hotel, private house or school. Apply to JAMES PIERSE, West Farms, or THOS. FANNING, No. 225 Bowery.

TO LET—EIGHT LOFTS, OFFICES, BASEMENT and under cellar in the stone front building, Nos. 58 and 60 Fulton-st., near Cliff-st.

TO LET—TWO WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS TO gentlemen, in a private family, without board, near cars and stages. Apply at No. 455 West 22d-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—THE FIRST FLOOR OF A STORE ON Broadway, between Grand and Bleecker sts.; west side preferred; ready for occupation within one to three weeks. Address, stating location, size and rent, U. D., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NEAR Union-square, to a private family only; house full size, four stories, in good order, and well furnished. Rent from now to May 1, $2,500. Address Box No. 265 Post-office.

WANTED—A MODERATE-SIZED HOUSE, BEtween West 13th and 40th sts., 5th and 6th avs.; furniture bought for cash, or without furniture; state particulars and rent. Address A. F., Box 3,063 Post-office.

WANTED—PARTIES HAVING HOUSES TO let or for sale, furnished or unfurnished; or those wishing to hire houses, furnished or unfurnished, should call on J. C. MILTON & CO., No. 208 Broadway.

MUSICAL HALL WANTED—FIRST-CLASS in every respect, to seat 800 persons; location on Broadway, above 40th-st.; rent moderate, and a permanent tenant. Address J. KEMP, Station D, Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WINTER BOARDERS.
FAIRFIELD HOUSE,
Fairfield, Conn.
Boarders for the winter taken on the most favorable terms. Accommodations first class.
P. D. CARRIQUE, Proprietor.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. F., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN' wife, child and nurse, in a private family or first-class boarding-house; location between 4th and 6th avs., and above 14th-st.; an entire second floor preferred; rooms must be well furnished, and table first-class. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 3,716 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A parlor and bed-room, on second floor, front, with first-class board; private family preferred; satisfactory references given and required. Address Box No, 3,392 New-York Post-office.

BOARD AT NO. 78 WEST 13TH-ST.—THE entire second story; is well furnished, and supplied with hot and cold water; family private. Apply between 6 and 10 o'clock P. M.; or address "J. W. S.," care Ball, Black & Co., No. 565 Broadway.

MUSIC.—A LADY TEACHER OF THE PIANOforte desires to exchange instruction in the same for the comforts of a home. References required. Address F. Y. Z., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR or a pleasant bed-room to let with board, in a private family where the comforts of a home may be had. Address F., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES board in a plain private family, where there are but few or no boarders. Address A. D. H., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN wife and three children, 16, 11 and 5 years of age; 3 rooms needed, and early dinner preferred. Address, stating terms, Box No. 454 Post-office.

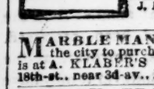
AT NOS. 174, 176 AND 178 BLEECKER-st., west of Broadway, pleasant rooms, with excellent board, from $7 to $12 per week. Families accordingly.

BOARDING.—PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRES TO let a portion of furnished suites of rooms; also rooms for single gentlemen; good table; dinner at 6. 34 West 29th-st.

VERY HANDSOME ROOMS, WITH OR without partial board, may be had at No. 38 University-place, by two or three gentlemen. Good references required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO or three rooms, furnished, with board, to gentlemen on reasonable terms. Call at No. 55 West 28th-st.

BROOKLYN.—A ROOM, OR SUITE OF ROOMS at No. 16 Clinton-st., convenient to ferries.


MUTUAL MUSIC UNION.
MUSICAL LOYAL.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 13, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Natural Curiosities—Phenomena, &c. Afternoon: Elvora; or, The Rose of Castile. Evening: Ruth Oakley.

WALLACK'S—The Compact.

WINTER GARDEN—Comedy of Errors—Love in Livery.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Victims—The People's Lawyer.

NIBLO'S—Metamora.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Martin Chuzzlewit.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—Magic.

HIPPOTHEATRON—Equestrianism, Gymnastics and Acrobatic Performances.

IRVING HALL—The Turkish Wedding.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

The Times Review of McClellan.

Revised from the series of articles published during the months of February, March and April last. A most effective Campaign Document. For sale at the *Times* Counting Room. Price 25 cents per copy.

THE REBELLION.

Secretary Stanton states in his official dispatch that no information from any of our armies has been received later than his previous dispatch.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamers *Erin*, from Queenstown Sept. 28, and the Inman steamer *Edinburgh*, from Queenstown, Sept. 29, arrrived at this port yesterday. The mail by the *Jura* via Quebec, covering dates to the 29th, came to hand, but neither arrival brings any news in addition to that already received by telegraph. A correspondent of the Manchester *Examiner and Times* writes from Alexandria, under date of Sept. 17, as follows: "The difference between the American Consulate and this Government was terminated by the new Consul-General M'Hale, immediately after his arrival. Disapproving of the conduct of the Consul in hauling down the flag on account of a commercial difference, he caused it to be replaced, and is now negotiating amicably the amount of compensation to be given to the aggrieved American subject."

GENERAL NEWS.

The price of Gold continued firm yesterday at Tuesday's advance, and Railway speculation was buoyant in the afternoon. Money easy at 7 ₩ cent. to the Brokers. The applications for the New Loan to be awarded on Friday, at Washington, are on the increase. To day (Thursday) is the last day for making preliminary deposits in the Sub-Treasury or with the National Banks. The bidding through the Treasury Office and First National Bank of this City already amounts to $19,000,000.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, and completed the appointments of Inspectors of Registry. The board then adjourned to noon on Monday, when any vacancies of Inspectors of Registry will be filled. The Boards of Registry meet on next Tuesday.

Yesterday, Fred. H. Cooke, Jr., made sworn complaint to Mayor Gunther, that he had been over-charged fare on the Third-avenue railroad, and compelled to pay six instead of five cents. He paid six cents under the impression that he got on the car above Sixty-first-street, but on recollecting that he got on at Fifty-fifth-street, he explained the inadvertence to the conductor, and demanded the return of one cent, which was refused. Mr. Cooke's complaint is supported by the affidavits of several witnesses. Mayor Gunther intends to submit the case to the Corporation Council for his opinion.

Gen. Albert Pike has been appointed the rebel Chief Justice for Arkansas, and is holding court at Washington. The court has decided that all citizens of the State who have taken the oath to the United States Government are guilty of treason, and the penalty is death. Several of the citizens, who took the Union oath during the two weeks Gen. Steele held Camden, have been arrested, and hence a general stampede in that section to reach our lines by those who have taken the oath There were over eight hundred who did so while we held Camden.

The steamship *Eagle*, which arrived at this port yesterday from Havana, brought a very doubtful story from Mexico to the effect that five hundred French soldiers and one hundred Mexicans, under Col. Martin, defeated the Republican army, estimated at 4,000, near Durango, capturing 20 cannon, 130 prisoners, and inflicting a loss of 500 in killed and wounded. In their retreat the Mexicans are reported to have blown up the remainder of their artillery. The imperial loss is stated at 14 killed and 44 wounded. Juarez is reported to have abdicated in favor of Ortega. Pierre Soule arrived at Vera Cruz on the 22d ult. A report that Maximillian had been assassinated was current at Vera Cruz, but was believed to be without foundation.

A curious case of considerable interest came before Justice Dowling yesterday, at the Toombs Police Court, in which Thomas Cummings, a waiter at the Astor House for the last fourteen years, was charged with having stolen $2,480, of bills of the denomination of $10, of the issue of the First National Bank of North Bennington, Vermont. The allegation is that the bills were taken by Cummings from one of the rooms of the Astor House, and that they were incomplete, having been signed by the President of the Bank only. Cummings was discharged on the ground that the bills were worthless until signed by the Cashier as well as the President of the Bank. About $1,600 of the unperfected bills were found at Cummings' residence in Greene-street.

The great quoit match between the champion players, Messrs. McLaren, of Newark, and Jas. Gibson, of New-York, took place yesterday afternoon at the Brooklyn grounds, the result being in favor of Gibson by a score of 31 to 25. This is the third game in which the Newark champion has sustained defeat by his New-York opponent.

The cricket match between the First Eleven of the New-York Club and thirteen of Newark, which was commenced at Bedford, L. I., yesterday, ended in a drawn game. Both sides had played an inning each, in which the New-York made 50 against 46 for the Newarkers.

Yesterday morning a number of complaints were made before the Mayor against several of the City Railroads for charging the increased fare of six cents. The Mayor will refer the matter to the Common Council.

A meeting of the Federal Union Club was held, last evening, at No. 18 Cooper Union. Owing to the inclemency of the weather but few members were present, and the meeting adjourned without transacting any business of importance.

Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas had not seen his wife for three years until he met her in Nashville last week.

Nothing yet has been heard of the *Roanoke*, although several vessels arrived yesterday, having sailed on courses the missing steamer might have taken had she been driven to sea by a stress of weather.

The commencement of the medical class of Bellevue Hospital took place yesterday. The introductory address was delivered by Prof. Childs, and some remarks were made by Hon. Simeon Draper.

The Minnesota troops attached to Gen. Sully's command have been ordered home, and part of them have arrived in St. Paul.

Political Sentiments of the Soldiers.—Those who have been bored and disgusted during the last two years by incessant assertions of the devotion of the army to "Little Mac," will be sensibly relieved by the vote which is now coming in from the soldiers of Ohio and Pennsylvania. If any soldiers love and admire him, it ought to be those from these States, for in one of them he first saw the light, and in the other he began his military career in this war. So that, if they do not vote for him, it is hard to say who will. One great argument which has always been used by the Copperhead faction for having him in chief command of the army, and letting him do as he pleased, has been this boundless devotion of the troops to him—a devotion so great, in fact, that at one time it was alleged that it would prevent them from fighting under any one else. It was always easy to make this statement in the newspapers and on the stump, and as it was just as difficult to disprove it as to prove it, thousands, of course, believed it, just as thousands believe, on much the same kind of evidence, that McClellan is a great General.

Accordingly, when it was first proposed to furnish the soldiers with the means of expressing their opinions, by giving them the right to vote in camp, the project met with the most virulent opposition from the whole Copperhead tribe, which only subsided when its uselessness became clear. Nothing was more natural than that they should dread the application of so searching a point as the ballot to the very puffiest and most inflated portion of the General's reputation.

The test is, however, now being applied, and we shall know, once for all, what the soldiers do really think of "Little Mac," and his companions, and we hope after this there will be an end of the monstrous assertion that the army has already contracted the prætorian vice of allowing individuals to take the place of their country either in their hearts or their heads.

The Late Elections.

The elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, though but preliminary to the struggle in November, have put several great points beyond all further doubt.

First, they have settled that the Union Party will have a strong majority in the next Congress. The sure gain of six Congressmen in Pennsylvania, of eight in Ohio, and of four in Indiana—without taking into account the doubtful districts—it is virtually certain cannot be overcome by any Congressional gains the Copperheads can possibly make in the remaining Congressional elections, most of which will take place next month. But to obtain the ascendancy in the next House of Representatives, they would not only have to overcome this, but also gain enough more to overbalance the twenty-five Union majority of the present House, which not even the most visionary Copperhead can imagine possible. The next Congress is now made perfectly secure to the Union party. This is of immense account. It insures the thorough coöperation of the legislative with the executive branch of the Government in the great work of restoring the Union in case President Lincoln is reëlected; and it also insures that, even if the Chicago nominee should by any chance succeed, no scheme of concession to the rebels can be consummated.

Again, the votes of the Pennsylvania and Ohio soldiers are an infallible index that the army will go for Lincoln with a majority of at least eight to one. The returns already received, though but limited, yet come from such a variety of localities, and have such a uniform aspect, that there can be no reasonable doubt that the same general considerations are operating upon the solders everywhere. What was declared beforehand is verified—that the soldiers who have fought so grandly to subdue this rebellion, would be the last men to go for making terms with it, or in any wise to favor the Chicago platform. The Copperheads denied this, and had the impudence to make claim to a majority vote among the soldiers. This was too absurd for belief; yet there was some sensible doubt about the hold which old party associations might have upon the minds of the Democratic soldiers. All such doubt is dispelled by the returns already received.

Again, the splendid result in Indiana proves that, even without the soldiers' vote, every State may be carried by dint of a thorough canvass. No State has drawn more extensively upon its loyal population for the supply of the Union armies than Indiana; and in none have the Copperheads remaining at home been more active or more virulent. Yet, thanks to the grand faithfulness of the Union leaders, with Gov. Morton at their head, the State is carried for the Union party by a majority of over twenty thousand. What has been achieved in Indiana, without the vote of the soldiers, is proof that the calculations of the Copperheads, that their success would be secured by their disfranchisement of the soldiers, was entirely without warrant. A thorough presentation of the truth at home to the people will secure Union victories at the ballot-box, even without the aid of the heroes who secure them in the field.

Yet again, the signal triumph in Indiana, shows conclusively that the entire Northwest will go as a unit for Lincoln. Indiana, by universal admission, was the most doubtful of these States. In all of the others, excepting Illinois, which is conceded to the Union party, the soldiers will vote, and the Union heavy majorities of last year will be more than sustained. These seven Northwestern States cast seventy-eight electoral votes. These, with the thirty-nine New-England votes, make a majority of the electoral college which will elect the next President. Thus, without taking into account at all the Middle States, the Border States, and the Pacific States, most, if not all, of which will be carried for President Lincoln, his election is made morally certain.

But it cannot be too often repeated that vastly more is needed than Mr. Lincoln's election by a bare majority. The necessary moral effect of his election can come only from an overwhelming majority. This is requisite in order to convince the rebels of the absolute futility of their hope to divide the North, and thus to prepare them for an early submission. It is also requisite in order to deter Northern conspirators from all attempts to resist the election on the ground that it was effected by only a minority of the States of the Union. The Union men of the country have it in their power to reëlect President Lincoln by a large majority of all the States in the Union, including those whose people are in rebellion. They will be derelict if they fail to do it. From this time to election every true Union civilian ought to consider himself as directly in the service of his country as does every true Union soldier. Every vote that he can influence toward the right helps to a victory as important as any victory in the field.

The Great Campaign—Its Progress and Prospects.

The vast line of investment which Gen. Grant is forming around the great "intrenched camp" which the rebels have established at Petersburgh and Richmond, is ceaselessly progressing toward completion. In the execution of a task so formidable and complex as that which the Lieutenant-General has undertaken, much time is necessarily consumed. The drawing of what constitutes a strict line of siege around a city, stronghold or fortress may be very quickly done, as was illustrated in the cases of Vicksburgh, Port Hudson and Fort Morgan—the only real cases of investment that we recall in the course of the war; and the final result in such instances is not long in being reached, as was shown in each of the sieges mentioned. But, at Richmond, Petersburgh and Lee's army are located, and as Grant's army and lines are located in reference to the former, nothing more difficult in war could be conceived than the drawing of a *cordon militaire* around the enemy's position. The line must be of great length, must cross rivers and intersect railroads, and must maintain itself at every point. The advantages are largely on the side of Lee. With a powerful army in a central position, he can constantly menace and at pleasure strike at any part of our long line, or at either of our flanks; and if he should succeed in breaking or piercing our line, or turning our flank, the consequences might be disastrous to our operations. But though he has made several very furious and desperate attempts to effect this he has in all of them totally failed. He tried it against Warren on our left—tried it twice, and achieved nothing. He tried it against Butler on our right—tried it twice, and achieved nothing. We have been steadily gaining new positions and extending our lines, and on each new advance Lee has attempted to drive us back; but in all he has only succeeded in temporarily checking us once. We refer to the late check of Gen. Meade in his attempted advance on the Southside Railroad. Even there, however, it is evident the check was but a momentary check. Our correspondent at the left, in a letter of yesterday, made mention of the reconnoissance in force of the entire Fifth Corps, and Second Division of the Ninth Corps, on Sunday last, in the direction of the Southside railroad; and there is reason to believe that news of success in that quarter will soon reach us, even though Lee should "move a heavy column from Richmond" to prevent it. But although the Southside railroad were gained, Grant's task would by no means be completed. There would yet be the Weldon road that must be reached, and still other and more difficult work to be done.

It will certainly be a military marvel if, during the progress of these great and extended operations, Gen. Lee shall achieve no important success. His past failures have been owing to the admirable dispositions, to the careful movements and superb strategy of the Lieutenant-General. Let Grant have force enough, give him time enough, and he will assuredly bring to a triumphant close the great campaign now in its sixth month. While the whole country watches with profoundest interest his every movement, it reposes in him a confidence as perfect as was ever reposed by any people in any General.

Gen. Sherman's Record.

Six months and a day from his appointment as the successor of Lieut.-Gen. Grant in command of the Grand Division of the Mississippi, Gen. Sherman sat down to indite his review of that remarkable campaign, which began at Chattanooga on the 27th day of April, and ended at Atlanta on the night of the 1st of September.

We are compelled, to-day, to content ourselves with giving the main points of this admirable military record. As a pointed, comprehensive, yet succinct history of four months uninterrupted campaigning, we do not know that there is anything in the military history of modern times to compare with it. Its negative points are in marvellous contrast with the more pretentious reports of some of Sherman's cotemporaries. It contains no dispatches from his superiors supplying him with an excuse for blunders or an apology for failures. It includes no partizan appeals in favor of a particular policy, in the administration of public affairs. It casts no reflections on the number of soldiers allocated to other commands. In short, it is a soldier's story, told with the frankness of a soldier, and yet couched in the diction which becomes the scholar.

Sherman's army, when he had grouped the three great commands of Thomas, McPherson and Schofield at Chattanooga, numbered in all 98,797 men and 254 guns—a really grand army, yet somewhat smaller than the Commanding General had been promised. The deficiency in numbers, however, at the outset of the campaign—whatever it may have been—was more than compensated by the care with which Sherman husbanded his strength and the readiness with which his moderate demands for reinforcements were met. Speaking of the strength of his armies, ten days after Atlanta was in his possession, he says: "*About these figures* (98,797) *have been maintained during the campaign.*"

If any nervous loyalist has a secret fear that Hood's army, as pictured by the Richmond *Dispatch*, "is *calmly* awaiting for the enemy to advance"—that is, to leave Atlanta and follow the Confederate General across the Chattahoochie once more—we can safely recommend to him a perusal of Sherman's masterly report. He will find it "health to the soul and marrow to the bones."

A Neglected Point in the Chicago Platform.

We wish very much that the Copperhead leaders would intersperse their abuse of "Old Abe," and their elaborate defences of slavery, with a little more elucidation of the famous proposition of the Chicago Convention that after four years trial, "the experiment of war has proved a failure." This most interesting topic, the most interesting of all those on which the platform touched, has been almost entirely neglected ever since the Convention adjourned.

We have abundance of most exciting matter touching Mr. Lincoln's "jokes" and personal appearance; touching Gen. McClellan's "statesmanship" and "generalship," accounts of what "pious men" said to Copperheads about the war, and what Copperheads replied, and a vast deal of promise as to what "Little Mac" will do after he has been elected.

But the popular stomach craves more substantial food. There is nothing the people are so anxious to know about, because there is nothing so important as the "failure of the war." On this point we do not hear a word from anybody except from Mayor Gunther. He speaks out like a man, and has evidently swallowed the platform whole, but the rest of the fraternity talk about anything and everything, except the main point.

Now, when the convention asserted that the war was a failure and ought to be stopped, it used plain language. It meant that fighting the South had been fully tried, and found vain and useless. In the eyes of men who think thus, all further prosecution of it would be, and is, vain and fruitless butchery. If the restoration of the Union by force of arms be really impossible, every battle fought is simply a hideous massacre, and every cent of debt incurred for warlike purposes is a fraud on the industrious classes. The men who announced this deliberate conclusion at Chicago were, according to Vallandigham, the finest fellows that ever got together on this continent. The assemblage he says, was composed of "scholars, statesmen, soldiers and patriots." It may, therefore, truly be presumed that they understood what they were talking about, and said what they desired to say. They had watched the war ptetty closely, and had formed their opinions about it very deliberately, and we should certainly do them great injustice, if we said that they were men who were apt to express their opinions in ambiguous language.

Well, since the Convention broke up, several battles have occurred. Sherman has fought Hood at Jonesboro, and now again at Altoona; Sheridan has had two engagements with the enemy in the Shenandoah Valley; and there has been a succession of fights at Petersburgh, as well as before Richmond, and there is promise of more within a few days. In all of these several thousand brave men have been killed and wounded. Moreover, several millions have been added to the national debt, and a large amount of property has been destroyed by the inevitable havoc of war. And all this, according to the Chicago Convention, has occurred in a hopeless struggle—in a war which has plainly "failed," and the further prolongation of which is therefore a stupendous crime. It must now be the solemn duty of every man who took part in the Convention, we care not who he is, and who subscribed to the platform, to "cry aloud and spare not," to protest as earnestly as their lungs will let them, and as long as they have legs to stand on, against the firing of another shot. They ought all to be scattered at this moment over the length and breadth of the land, rousing the national conscience into resistance to this waste of blood and treasure, calling Grant and Sherman and Sheridan by their right names, and holding up their victories to the people in their true light, not as cause of triumph and rejoicing, but as evidences of blood-guiltiness.

Are they doing this? Nothing of the kind. From the great majority we hear nothing about the war whatever. They are entirely occupied, not in trying to prevent further bloodshed in an idle contest, but in singing the praises of a "statesman" who never filled any civil office under any government in the world, and of a "hero" who never won a battle.

We earnestly urge upon the leading members of the Convention to do their duty, and speak out their minds about the late battles. These conflicts cannot be matters for congratulation, if the war be indeed a failure, and the Chicago Convention has pronounced it a failure in the most solemn manner. The members owe it therefore to the national reputation, to speak out their sentiments. Their silence shames us all. We know they are sorry for the late victories; they must be so, or else they are great knaves and hypocrites. These we cannot believe them to be of course, but there are so many uncharitable people in the world that there is no knowing what construction others may put on their conduct. Gunther has done his duty as well as he knows how. It is now for Seymour and Belmont and the other lights of the Copperhead firmament to do theirs.

Rebel Reserves.—There *is*, it seems, some such thing as a military reserve in the South. Jeff. Davis proclaimed, the other day, that *two-thirds* of the rebel conscripts were "absent from the army, most of them without leave." Now, if this be true, here is a large force to draw from, beside his present forces in the field.

The difficulty, however, will be to *get* these absentees. During the last two years, the system of conscription has been as rigid as possible, and has forced into the rebel ranks, for the time being, all who were capable of bearing arms. After getting them there, every possible means was adopted for holding them. The severest discipline, the closest surveillance is maintained within the rebel army lines; while outside of the lines, and all over the South, there has been a Confederate force of vigilant and relentless rebels and bloodhounds scouring around, hunting up and hunting down and dragging to the front every man who had, by any means, escaped from the ranks. We doubt whether, in a region of the magnitude of the South, this could be carried any further than it has been; and yet Davis declares that *two-thirds* of his conscripts are absent.

We imagine that Davis might find at least half of these absentees on this side of the lines. Grant lately said that the desertions from the rebel army amounted to a regiment a day, and we know that there has been a large stream of people from the South to the North who did not come directly from the ranks of their army. As our lines have been advanced down through Tennessee and down through Georgia, many thousands of rebels have escaped to this side of them. Of the remainder of the absentees, doubtless a good portion are among the mountains and in the woods and more thinly settled districts, devoting their time to dodging their hunters, and putting the bloodhounds off the scent.

Mexican News.—The news sent us from Mexico from time to time, whether it comes through French or through Republican sources, is always very entertaining. It makes up in vivacity and extravagance for what it lacks in credibility. Only the other day we had from the Mexicans a wonderful account of a revolution in the City of Mexico, in which, in the absence of Maximilian, Miramon declared against the empire, issued his pronunciamiento, captured half of the city, and called on the people to sustain him. To-day we are entertained by a story, through French official sources, of a marvelous battle, in which 500 French and 100 Mexicans, led by a Colonel, attacked an army of 4,000 Republicans, led by four Generals, and defeated them, killing and wounding 500 of them, taking many prisoners, and 20 pieces of artillery, while the Imperialist loss was only 11 French and 3 Mexicans killed and 41 wounded. Besides this military news we are enlivened by notes on civil affairs, such as the abdication of President Juarez, the assassination of the Emperor Maximilian, &c.

When we got the news a week ago in reference to Miramon and his pronunciamiento, we were compelled to doubt its accuracy, and we are afraid that in like manner we shall be compelled to-day to doubt the accuracy of both the military and civil news given to the world by the French invaders.

The President and Our Victories.—The annoyance to Copperheads caused by the late victories, is intense and increasing. Sheridan's last performance in the Valley extorted from their organ in this City yesterday morning a passionate burst of irritation. It seems that when our armies in the field are successful, a great many honest Democrats find their hostility to the Government and their admiration of Gen. McClellan sensibly diminish, largely owing to the fact that, for the last three years, their newspapers have kept assuring them that, whenever a reverse of any kind occurred in the field, "Old Abe" was, in some mysterious way, at the bottom of it. They began to believe at last that "Abe" made special arrangements to have our armies defeated, and that victories would break his heart. Finding that he can stand any number of them, and that the more there are the more cheerful he seems to be, they not unnaturally conclude that there is something unsound in the preaching they hear from their "organs." These symptoms of unsteadiness are, of course, gall and bitterness to the preachers, and their comments on the batch of successes we have lately had sound very like curses. We advise Sheridan to keep out of the way of the "unterrified" for a few days longer. Just now they are in an ugly temper.

Change of Base.—Gen. Price, it seems, says he has come to Missouri this time "to stay." The very same observation was made by Forrest, some weeks ago, when he entered Tennessee with sixteen thousand men. "I have come north of the Tennessee river *to stay*," he remarked to one of our officers who had an interview with him. He did stay—but not long. When Rousseau got after him, he decamped out of Tennessee, and considered himself very fortunate to get away. We expect an attempt at the repetition of the same manœuvre on the part of Price, when Rosecrans gets his forces fairly in motion against him; but we hope "Rosy" will compel old Price to stay.

Rebel Finances.—The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Saturday last, has a leading article on the condition of the Confederate finances, which opens in the following lively strain:

"Money has ceased to be a standard of value in the Confederacy. The promissory notes of the Government cannot buy supplies or labor. Great manufacturers hold out such inducements to purchasers who will pay in produce, that even the stringent orders of the War Department, forbidding detailed farmers to barter their crops for indispensable machinery, have become powerless. Mechanics refuse to work for anything but provisions. Teachers demand a pittance in eatables or a small fortune in Treasury Notes. Worst of all, Government itself offers an immense premium on all taxes paid in kind by assessing provisions furnished for that purpose at the highest market rate. It floods the country with certificates of debt," etc.

The *Enquirer* is anxious to know what will be the upshot of this condition of affairs. We do not wonder that it finds it impossible to discover.

The Webster and Hayne Debate.—The great debate between Webster and Hayne on the Foote resolution, is published in a neat pamphlet by Young & Graham, of Schenectady. The edition is prepared by Prof. N. G. Clark, of Union College, for the special use of his classes, as a model of the highest style of American oratory. It is preceded by an excellent essay from his pen on the circumstances of the debate, and its political and rhetorical features, and is supplemented by explanatory notes. It forms an admirable manual, not only for students in our institutions of learning, but for all young men who have to wish to gain a proper comprehension of the great conflicting constitutional principles which have been transferred from the arena of debate to the bloody arbitrament of the battle-field. As a key to subsequent history, it is even more valuable as the finest specimen of senatorial eloquence.

☞ We advise all those who have been for months wrangling about the way the gallant soldiers of our armies would vote, to study closely the various returns of soldiers' votes, which may be found by searching through our columns this morning. They are lively reading.

Ballad Concert.—Mr. Gustavus Geary gives his annual Ballad Concert this evening at Irving Hall. He will be assisted by Miss Mina Geary, Miss. Mozart, Giovanni Sentier, Mr. Chase, Napoleon Gould, and other artists. The programme is a very attractive one, embracing some of the most charming popular songs.

A Card from Mr. Chittenden.

To the Voters of the Third Congressional District:

I gratefully acknowledge my obligations to the gentlemen who spontaneously expressed their preference for me as a candidate for the nomination to Congress on the Union platform from the above-named district, and wish also to assure them that I have heretofore made no response to their published card because of the uncertainty as to whether Mr. Humphrey would or would not accept the nomination tendered him; but since he has not accepted it, my personal relations to him, and my regard for the great public interests at stake in this election, constrain me to request that my name be used no longer in connection with the office.

Under other circumstances I would have waived all considerations of personal interest, at every risk and cost, in answer to such a call from so many of my fellow-citizens, for whom I entertain the highest esteem; but I now feel at liberty to consult my own preference by withdrawing my name altogether from the contest. S. B. CHITTENDEN.

Brooklyn, Oct. 11, 1864.

Union Meeting.—The Seventh Ward Union Association, of which Mr. Edward M. Skidmore is President, will hold a grand ratification meeting to-night at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Hon. James R. Whiting will positively attend, and address his fellow-citizens. Hon. Joseph Hoxie, Evert Allen and James R. Burns, will also speak in behalf of the cause of the country. Mr. Burns is a wounded soldier of the Union army, and will be one of the objects of interest to loyal men. Some valuable and interesting campaign documents, furnished by the National and State Union Committees, will be distributed at the meeting.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

The Public Debt.

The attempt of Copperhead sheets to make out the public debt is increasing at the rate of three million dollars per day, in contradiction of official statements, merely on the ground of the appropriations that have been made, would hardly deserve notice but for the fact that they endeavor to do this upon the quasi official data furnished by the annual Congressional appropriations, and quoting these assume that the entire amount is raised by borrowing, ignoring the fact that large sums of money are raised by taxation; Internal Revenue receipts from Customs, and other sources. The average increase of the public debt since July, 1861, is as was stated a day or two since in the Times, viz.: $1,500,000 per diem, and no more. If the fact that the Administration spends less than is appropriated by law is a feather in their cap, the Copperheads are welcome to wear it.

Gov. Pierpont to Speak in New-York.

Gov. Pierpont, of Virginia, leaves his home in Alexandria, in a day or two, to take the stump in New-York for Lincoln and Johnson.

The Owner of the Libby Prison.

The steamer *Keyport* arrived this morning, from City Point, having on board eighty rebel prisoners, captured near the Weldon Railroad. Among them was Mr. Libby, owner of the notorious Libby Prison. He is one of the moneyed men of the rebel capital.

Gen. Banks.

Major-Gen. Banks to-day received from the War Office an additional leave of absence for thirty days from the Department of the Gulf.

Deaths of New-York Soldiers Reported To-day.

Wm. Van Wagoner, Co. M, 7th Artillery; Robert Danford, Co. C, 14th Artillery; W. Sheevers, Co. C, 16th Infantry; John Doyle, Co. G, 14th United States Infantry.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

The Seven-Thirty Loan.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan for the last two days, reported to the Treasury Department, amount to $599,000.

The War in Missouri.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

The rebels have destroyed the Lamine bridge near Sedalia, on the Pacific Railroad, 175 miles from here. Price is still reported in the vicinity of Booneville, with Gen. Sanborn harrassing his rear and flanks.

From Mexico.

Late files of Mexican papers give details of the movements of the Emperor and Empress, but have little to say of the political condition of the country.

The Empress, in the name of the Emperor, has laid the corner-stone of a monument "To the heroes of Independence." The Empress made a brief speech congratulating the people on "the national regeneration."

The Emperor had visited Dolores, where he made a speech at the house of Hidalgo.

The Charities of the War.

Burlington, Vt., Wednesday, Oct. 12.

Col. Howe, of the Soldier's Relief Association, at New-York, delivered an interesting address this evening before a crowded audience on the Charities of the War, as exemplified by the New-England Rooms and the State agencies throughout the country.

Arrival of the Steamer Europa.

Halifax, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool, Oct. 1, via Queenstown, arrived at 6 P. M. News anticipated via Cape Race.

Death of Chief Justice Taney.

Washington, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

Chief Justice Roger B. Taney died here to-night, at 11 o'clock, after a few days' illness.

Democratic Congressional Conventions.

The McKeon Democracy held their Congressional Conventions last night with the following result:

Fourth District—William Walsh (ex-Alderman), was nominated.

Fifth District—Wm. B. Maclay (ex-Congressman), was nominated.

Sixth District—Adjourned.

Seventh District—Adjourned to 17th instant.

Eighth District—James Brooks.

Ninth District—Adjourned to 15th instant.

Tammany Congressional.

The Ninth District Tammany Hall Congressional Convention met last night, pursuant to adjournment, at Halls, Third-avenue.

There was quite a spirited contest, at first, between Anson Herrick and Fernando Wood, but the result left the latter completely out in the cold. The first ballot stood as follows:—Anson Herrick, 14; Fernando Wood, 2; Hosea Perkins, 2; F. Pailey, 2; Wm. Joyce, 2; Dr. Halsted, 2. Hon. Anson Herrick was then nominated by acclamation.

As tweedle-dum is to tweedle-dee, so is a secessionist to a "cessationist."—*Buffalo Advertiser.*

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Who Erin, and the Edinburgh at this Port—English Comments on the Defeat of Early—The Danish Question.

The National Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Erin*, from Queenstown Sept. 28, and the Cunard steamer *Edinburgh*, which left Liverpool on the morning of the 28th, and Queenstown the 29th, of September, arrived at this port yesterday. Their advices have been mainly anticipated; but we have the following additional items of interest:

AMERICAN TOPICS.

SHERIDAN'S VICTORY OVER EARLY.

From the London Star Sept. 29.

The defeat of the Confederate army under EARLY in the Shenandoah Valley seriously effects the position of LEE. Although full details of the battle have not yet been received, it has apparently been of the most decisive character, one account giving the Confederate loss as 5,000 killed and wounded, 1,500 prisoners, and five cannon. The rebels are also said to have lost two generals. As EARLY'S forces could scarcely have exceeded 30,000 men, his losses, according to this computation, amount to the fourth part of his army—a defeat so damaging as to be fairly styled an overwhelming disaster. The battle having lasted throughout the day the Federal loss must have been also heavy, and Gen. RUSSELL is mentioned as having been killed on their side. We doubt not the Confederates fought with all their usual bravery and desperation, knowing full well the importance of victory at this critical period of the campaign, and when the prize was a position so valuable to LEE as the Shenandoah Valley. But the result is only one among many recent instances which proves that the superiority of generalship is now wholly with the Federals. There could not have been a fairer field for the display of military genius than that accorded to EARLY. He was fighting on familiar ground: the wide valley of the Shenandoah was a splendid theatre for his operations; his force was nearly equal to that of his opponent; and as the possession of the supplies of the valley and the covering of the lines of communication at its head were all-important to the Confederate cause, he had every inducement which a soldier could possibly have to wrest victory at all hazards. But he is defeated by a comparative stripling, a young General who was only sowing his wild oats with the sabre after EARLY'S name had been for many months familiar to Europe and America as a corps commander.

LEE'S lieutenants have not shone as commanders of flying corps. LONGSTREET'S attempt to recover Knoxville was a miserable failure, and now EARLY has permitted himself to be out-manœuvred and finally defeated by the youngest corps Commander in the Federal army. EARLY'S mission to the Shenandoah Valley was evidently of supreme importance to LEE, or he would not, when so hardly pressed by GRANT, have sent troops so far beyond his reach. The reason for the first movement in that locality was clear enough. EARLY hurried to Lynchburgh to drive off HUNTER, who was making havoc with LEE'S communications at an important point; and that officer, being compelled by a pressure which no general could resist, occasioned by want of supplies and scarcity of ammunition, retreated into Western Virginia. This left the valley open, and EARLY made his dash into Maryland, both to pick up what spoil he could get, and in the vain hope of forcing GRANT to loose his hold of the southern bank of the James, and retire precipitately to save the capitol. But GRANT is made of sterner stuff. The raid having been accomplished, and a sufficient Northern force collected to make invasion impossible, EARLY'S army have remained in the valley, either to retain it as a necessary base of supply or with the view of imposing upon the North and its Generals by pretending contempt for GRANT'S operations at Petersburgh. We have too much respect for LEE as a General to believe he would waste his strength upon any mountebank performance, as the expedition would have been on the latter hypothesis, and assume that the possession of the valley was valuable for its supplies, while its occupation likewise defended Lynchburgh far in the rear. The former advantage is now lost, because a retreat such as EARLY is now making after a disastrous defeat is very different from those strategic retreats which he and SHERIDAN have been feigning in rotation. He has been driven from his position on the Opequan, compelled to abandon Winchester, and will probably not stop short of Richmond or Lynchburgh. Viewed as part of the larger operations which have Richmond for their centre, this episode of the Shenandoah Valley would seem to prove that LEE has more than found his match in GRANT as a strategist. He reinforced EARLY at an inauspicious moment for himself, as the immediate seizure of the Weldon Railroad by GRANT abundantly proved; and now, when he is believed to have been in the act of recalling a portion of EARLY'S force to mass on GRANT'S left with a view of recapturing the road, the Federal General suddenly launches his thunderbolt and shivers the deluded army. Clearly LEE has taken little by his movements in the Shenandoah, while the victory comes most opportunely to swell in the North that strong outburst of war feeling which began with the taking of the Mobile forts, and was stimulated by the capture of Atlanta.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Morning Post* says:

"The intelligence relative to the reported capture of Matamoras by the French, if correct, is likely to prove of the highest importance, as it may tend at no distant period to the establishment of a free intercourse between Mexico and the Confederate States of America, as it will practically raise the blockade of the Texan coast."

The New-York correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 13th September, gives up the prospects of the peace party as hopeless, and regards Mr. LINCOLN'S reëlection as certain, unless the fortunes of war should, in the *interim*, militate against him.

It is understood that Lord WODEHOUSE will be immediately appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in room of the Earl of CARLISLE.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

Lord CLARENDON was expected at Vienna, and his visit was believed to imply an attempt to save something for Denmark in the pending negotiations.

The semi-official *Nordedeutsche Zeitung*, referring to Herr VON BISMARK'S dispatch of the 31st of August, in reply to the English note of the 20th, states that the former does not enter into the details of Earl RUSSELL'S note, but merely mentions that Prussia never called in question the rights of CHRISTIAN IX., and could not, therefore, demand his renunciation of those rights.

With regard to the apprehensions expressed of possible disadvantages to the nationalities of North Schleswig, Herr BISMARK'S dispatch declares that they are unfounded, and says that the events which have transpired between the close of the London Conference and the conclusion of the preliminaries of peace, have induced Prussia to return to the proposal of the 28th of May. In conclusion, Herr VON BISMARK expresses his satisfaction that England is now paying more attention to the wishes of the Duchies than she did at the Conference, and rejoices that in this respect at least there is an assimilation of the views of the two Cabinets.

The headquarters of the Prussian army in Jutland were about to be removed to the palace of Glucksberg, and a duty was about to be levied on all goods coming from Denmark, the revenue being insufficient to pay for provisioning the army of occupation.

Field-Marshal Von WRANGEL had returned to Berlin.

SWEDEN.

The Prince and Princess of Wales had been received with enthusiasm at Stockholm.

The Christian and Sanitary Commissions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Coming recently into this grand old Army of the Potomac, nothing impresses me more than the eminently philanthropic work done by the Christian and Sanitary Commissions. Tell the Northern people but one-half of their glorious efficiency, and there will be no lack of friends to send their delegates and stores into every division of every corps daily.

Glance a moment at the perfection of the system as now organized by the Christian Commission for example.

In the armies operating against Richmond there is first the "Business Department"—this having its centre at the base, i. e., City Point. There is an agent receiving and forwarding stores, another in charge of religious reading, a third a storekeeper, and the fourth looking after the welfare and location of delegates.

Then the actual work to be done falls into two divisions—that at the base hospitals, and that with the men in the front, even up to the trenches.

The base hospitals, of which there are three in these armies, have each a company of laborers from ten to thirty men, devoted to the relief—temporarily and spiritually—of the thousands of our brave fellows who lie sick or wounded in them; while each corps in the field is followed by a squad of at least six delegates with their four-horse wagon, tent, books and papers, delicacies, and, above all, warm hearts, to find and cheer the men in health, to comfort and sustain those wounded, and whisper of Jesus to those dying. No pen can write the good done by these men, even in sustaining the physical welfare of the army. Tell the North to increase their numbers and to send only true, intelligent, common-sense and devoted men. J. M. STEVENSON,

Secretary American Tract Society.

CITY POINT, Va., Monday, Oct. 10, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED GUNS IN HONOR OF THE UNION VICTORIES.—A salute of one hundred guns was fired in the City Hall Park last evening by order of the Union Central Committee, in honor of the Union victories at the polls.

Union Prisoners in Texas.

Dr. G. A. BLAKE, agent of the United States Sanitary Commission at New Orleans, under date of Sept. 26, 1864, writes: "General CANBY has ordered the quartermasters to forward to our prisoners in Texas clothing and medicines. Our commissioner has arranged with Major Ignatius Szymanski, Commissioner of Exchange for rebels in the Trans-Mississippi Department, an exchange for three thousand four hundred and fifty of our soldiers now in Camp Ford, including naval prisoners. Possibly the number may be reduced, and the naval prisoners be obliged to remain at Camp Ford. Instances of cruelty at Camp Ford have been few, and at the last interview of the commissioner—13th inst.—the rebel commissioner informed ours that he had caused the removal of the captain formerly in command of the camp, as unsuitable to command a camp of prisoners, and better things may be hoped for. The prisoners that have come in from rebeldom west of the Mississippi river present a rugged as well as ragged appearance, and no great amount of sickness among them is reported. Last week the stores ordered by Gen. CANBY were forwarded, consisting of a complete outfit for twelve hundred men, including blankets and haversacks. Four hundred canteens, sixty axes and axe-helves and medicines were also forwarded."

Old Abe's Very Last
ON
PHALON'S
Night Blooming Cereus.

Why is the Perfume of Phalon's Night BLOOMING CEREUS like Asmodeus in the "Devil upon Two Sticks?" Because its enchantment begins as soon as it escapes from the bottle.

Everybody who Uses Phalon's Night BLOOMING CEREUS is sure to be urbane and courteous, because you always find it in *polite society*.

A Favorite Poet Says:
"Love scatters perfume from his rosy wings."
Do you know what perfume it is? PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS!

Why is Phalon's Night Blooming Cereus like one of Mrs. Toodles' bargains? Because it is "so handy to have it in the house."

Nothing touches allady's heart like a present of PHALON'S BLOOMING CEREUS. Such a *present* is sure to make her remember the *absent*.

Why is Phalon's Night Blooming Cereus like a minie rifle? Because it makes a *ball go off* beautifully.

To supply them with Phalon's Night BLOOMING CEREUS, is the best *step* you can take when *dancing attendance* upon the ladies.

When your heart is gay, purchase Phalon's NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS, and you will have your *nose-gay* too.

Whatever may be the differences of opinion in the world of politics, PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS is the delight of *all parties* in the world of fashion.

Although foreign hats, foreign boots and foreign belts are all the rage among American ladies, they still have what the politicians call "an odor of nationality" about them, for they all use PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS.

Why is Phalon's Night Blooming Cereus like a lady's watch chain? Because there is *many a charm* attached to it.

That inveterate joker, Orpheus C. Kerr, is said to have said that PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS reminded him of the measles, because it showed itself in *thousands of spots*.

It is reported that the Disbanded Volunteer has compared PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS to "Honest Old Abe," because it is the *tallest thing out*.

"Liberty," said a great Statesman, "is like the air we breathe; without it we should die." This is precisely what the ladies say of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS.

Why is Phalon's Night Blooming Cereus like a candidate chosen at the polls? Because it is the people's *choice* article.

Why is Phalon selling his famous Night BLOOMING CEREUS like a scolding woman? Because he is giving *every*body around him "a precious blessing."

If Phalon by the sale of his Night Blooming CEREUS "*raises* the wind," it must be admitted that he *perfumes* it too.

The only difference between Phalon's Night BLOOMING CEREUS and the hero of Vicksburgh, is that the one is a *celebraied General*, and the other *generally celebraied*.

Mrs. Partington has made a pun—Says she to like the other day—"they may talk about the richness of the Valley of the Shenandoah as much as they please, but the valley of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS is inestimable."

The Rhine and the Oder. The Hudson has been called the American Rhine, and with equal truth it may be said that the NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS is *par excellence* the American Oder.

Why is presenting a lady with half a dozen bottles of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS like storming a rebel battery? Because it is a gallant act.

There is no harm in aspersing a lady, provided the aspersion is performed with PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS. Every lady lizes to be aspersed (i. e., sprinkled) with that bewitching perfume.

Somebody has called alcohol "liquid perdition." With equal propriety the perfumes of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS might be called ærial bliss.

"Frank," said the fair Lydia, "what do you think of frankincense?"
"Well, to be frank," said FRANK, "the only incense that deserves the frank of fashion is PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS, which, to speak frankly, is the greatest discovery since the days of FRANKLIN."

Everybody knows, who knows anything, that the public's nose knows better than to mistake the counterfeits of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS for the genuine.

Why is the fragrance from a bottle of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS like Miss Braddon's novels? Because it comes out in delicious volumes.

Why is Phalon's Night Blooming Cereus like Bonner's mare Peerless? Because there's *nothing going* that can *get ahead of it*.

Carriages at Bargains.

At the "Palace Garden," 14th-st., near 6th-av., SANITARY FAIR BUILDING, on exhibition, and offered for sale, WOOD BROTHERS immense stock of Carriages, embracing the newest and most fashionable styles in use, from the finest coach, through all the varieties of Park Carriage to the lightest Trotting Wagon.

That portion of the stock damaged at the late fire will be sold at greatly reduced prices, and their new stock proportionately reduced to the gold standard.

A LADY
OF WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum or World's Hair Dressing are unequalled, and so acknowledged by all who use them for restoring, invigorating, beautifying and dressing the hair, rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the hair. They never fail to restore grey hair to its original youthful color. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, giving them the natural nourishment required. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zylobalsamum or Hair Dressing. It cleanses the hair and imparts to it a most delightful fragrance, and is suited to both young and old.

THE RESTORER REPRODUCES.
THE HAIR DRESSING CULTIVATES AND BEAUTIFIES.

If your hair is thin try it, if scurvy try it, if harsh try it, if lustreless try it, if none of these try it, for all who use it will preserve their hair through life. For sale at all Druggists.

Burnett's Cocoaine defies imitation, and is the most perfect hair preparation of the age. This fact has caused numerous worthless imitations.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk Strakosch, J. Satter, and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. Price-lists promptly sent on application.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Until after the
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION,
KIRTLAND, BRONSON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
CLOTHING,
Nos. 45 and 47 CHAMBERS-STREET,
WILL
RETAIL
FROM THEIR LARGE
WHOLESALE STOCK,
SUITS AND SINGLE GARMENTS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
EQUAL IN QUALITY, STYLE AND FINISH,
TO THE
BEST BROADWAY CUSTOM-WORK,
AT PRICES
FIFTY PER CENT.
LESS THAN THE SAME GOODS CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.
Nos. 45 and 47 CHAMBERS-STREET,
Opposite New Court-House.

Sudden Changes of Weather are productive of Throat Diseases, Coughs, Colds, &c. There is no more effectual relief in these diseases to be found, than in the timely use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*." They possess real merit.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Electricity, Mysterious Agent.—The most obstinate, acute and chronic diseases are removed by the combinations of electricity, employed by Dr. CHAMBERLIN, No. 50 Bond-st. In to-morrow's TIMES will appear an extended article, headed ELECTRICITY. Should be read by all lovers of science.

Dr. Lighthill has returned to the City, and can now be daily consulted at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., on Deafness, Catarrh, and all diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Throat.

A Certain Cure for Hernia or Rupture.
"WHITE'S" PATENT LEVER TRUSS,
"WHITE'S" PATENT LEVER TRUSS
is light, clean, and easy; no pressure on the back or cord. It has an inward and upward lift; cures warranted; call and examine. Pamphlets free for a stamp.
GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Soldiers, see to your own Health, do not trust to the army supplies; Cholera, Fever, and Bowel Complaint will follow your slightest indiscretion. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT should be in every man's knapsack. The British and French troops use no other medicines. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-stores in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden Lane, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box, free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand, because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Premature Decay of Physical Powers, arising from abuses and excesses—new and reliable treatment—in Report of the Howard Association—sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

Family Sewing of every Description neatly done, on the GROVER & BAKER MACHINE, 695 Broadway, near 22d-st. Ladies' and children's garments made to order, and materials carefully made at short notice.

Ivory Jewelry—A Fine Assortment.
Also, IVORY AND PEARL SLEEVE-BUTTONS, at WELLING'S, NO. 871 BROADWAY—Golden Elephant

Weed Sewing-Machine Co's. Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Machines. No. 506 Broadway, N. Y. Send for a descriptive circular.

At Hunt's, No. 430 Broadway, a large assortment of Buckle Gaiters for Fall and Winter wear, plain or fancy, $8. Boots of every description equally low.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 744 B'way, N.Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila., 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

Hill, Inimitable Hair Cutter. Styles Suitable. Shaving, 10 cents. No. 1 Barclay-street. Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway, N. Y.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BURK—BOGUE.—On Tuesday, Oct. 11, at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, by Rev. Dr. Price, GEORGE BURK, of New-York City, and NELLIE E. BOGUE, of Williamsburgh.

☞ Philadelphia and Boston papers please copy.

BRUSH—HUTCHINSON.—At the residence of the bride's father, Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 12, by Rev. J. R. Brock, H. MORTIMER BRUSH, M. D., of New-York City, and ANNIE, only daughter of Ira Hutchinson, Esq.

BRINCKERHOFF—ROCKWOOD.—On Tuesday, Oct. 11, by Rev. Dr. Adams, GURDON G. BRINCKERHOFF and NELLIE M., daughter of R. O. Rockwood, Esq., all of this City.

BASSETT—BRUSH.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 5, by Rev. William E. Bassett, of Warren, Conn., BENJAMIN T. BASSETT, M. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Miss M. LOUISE HOWE, daughter of Joseph Brush, Esq., of Greenwich.

CHAPIN—ODELL.—On Wednesday, Oct. 12, at the R. D. Church, Washington-square, by Rev. Dr. Hutton, JOHN J. CHAPIN, of New-York City, and VIRGINIA U., daughter of Thomas B. Odell, of Fordham, N. Y.

FOOTE—HAWLEY.—In the Congregational Church, Brookfield, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 12, by Rev. P. H. Hollister, assisted by Rev. W. F. Arms, of Newtown, HENRY L. FOOTE, of New-York, and JENNIE M., youngest daughter of Benjamin Hawley, Esq., of Brookfield.

FRANK—KNIGHT.—On Wednesday, Oct. 12, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, Capt. ROYAL T. FRANK, 8th U. S. Infantry, and Miss EMMA KNIGHT, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

JONES—HATFIELD.—On Tuesday, Oct. 11, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. R. G. Green, THOMAS JONES and Miss EMMA, daughter of Amos F. Hatfield, Esq.

KEELER—PIAZZA.—On Wednesday, Oct. 12, by Rev. Milton Badger, D. D., CHARLES A. KEELER and BERTHA H., eldest daughter of Chas. H. Piazza, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

McGOWAN—COLLARD.—On Tuesday, Oct. 11, by Rev. J. E. Searles, ANTHONY McGOWAN, Jr., and Miss ANGELINE COLLARD, all of this City.

NORTH—SAMSON.—At Rondout, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. William Irwin, GEORGE NORTH, Jr., and MARY E., daughter of Gen. H. A Samson.

PAYER—HOGEMAN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 12, by Rev. Alexander R. Thompson, JOHN T. PEYER and ANNA W., daughter of John Hegeman, all of this City.

SAMMIS—CAPE.—On Tuesday, Oct. 11, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, JOHN S. SAMMIS, of New-York City, and CHRISTINE J., daughter of J. J. Cape, Esq., of Norwalk, Conn.

SCOVILLE—QUICK.—On Wednesday, Oct. 12, by Rev. C. O. Norton, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. A. H. SCOVILLE and Miss S. L. QUICK.

WELLS—PERRY.—On Wednesday, Oct. 12, by Rev. Dr. Osgood, FREDERIC S. WELLS and JOSEPHINE, daughter of Samuel Perry, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Tuesday, Oct. 11, SUSAN, wife of Edmund Anderson, in the 77th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral services, from her late residence, No. 61 Hester-st., on Thursday, at 3 P. M. Her remains will be taken to Portchester for interment on Friday per 9½ A. M. train New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st. and 4th-av.

COCK.—On Fourth Day evening, Oct. 12, HATTIE, youngest child of Effingham and Harriet H. Cock, aged 5 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 260 Lexington-av., on Sixth Day afternoon, the 14th inst., at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Chappaqua, where the funeral will take place at Friends' Meeting-house, at 10½ o'clock on Seventh Day morning.

CHEESEBROUGH.—On Wednesday, Oct. 12, after a brief illness, FRANCIS CHEESEBROUGH, brother of the late Holland Cheesebrough, aged 62 years, 2 months and 15 days, a native of Stonington, Conn.

The friends of the family, and members of Washington Prospect Temple of Honor No. 4, Caledonian Division No. 31, and the Masonic fraternity generally, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 104 York-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 14, at 2 o'clock.

GRINSTAD.—At Elizabeth City, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 11, ELIZABETH, wife of Stephen H. Grinsted, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this day, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 190 Marmolita-st.

MACKIE.—On Tuesday, Oct. 11, after a long and painful illness, JOHN S. MACKIE.

His relatives and friends, and the friends of his sister, Mrs. J. E. Foley, and of his brother-in-law, Wm. A. Ellery, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 212 East 10th-st., on Thursday afternoon, the 13th inst., at 3½ o'clock.

MIDDLETON.—Killed at the storming of Chapin's Farm, on Thursday, Sept. 29, Lieut. BENJ. F. MIDDLETON, son of P. P. Middleton, of Brooklyn.

His friends, and those of his father, also members of Fortitude Lodge No. 19, F. & A. M., also the members of the Brooklyn 14th N. Y. S. M., and members of 13th N. Y. V., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, at Fleet-st. M. E. Church, near Fulton-av., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 14th inst., at 2 P. M.

STOUT.—On Sunday, Oct. 9, at Middletown, N. J., MARY ANN, daughter of Warren and Sarah Stout, and granddaughter of the late William Glaze, aged 19 years and 19 days.

STILES.—On Tuesday, Oct. 11, after a short illness, in the 21st year of her age, FREDERICA AUGUSTA STILES, wife of Andrew B. Stiles.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. B. R. Hoogland, Flushing, L. I.

SCHAEFFER.—On Wednesday, Oct. 12, MRS. SARAH SCHAEFFER, widow of Frederick A. Schaeffer, aged 85 years.

Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. M. A. Jones, 2d-av., second house north of 55th-st., on Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred at East Chester, on Saturday.

STEWART.—At Vernon, Oneida County, on Friday, Oct. 7, after 6 days' illness, SAMUEL FOWLER STEWART aged 22 years.

STAR.—On Tuesday, Oct. 11, HENRY, eldest son of the late Henry B. Star.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., near Broadway, on Thursday, at 1 P. M., without further notice.

SPEAR.—On Tuesday morning, Oct. 11, WILLIAM SPEAR, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 137 West 21st-st., on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 3½ o'clock.

TIMOLAT.—At Winchester, Va., on Sunday, Sept. 25, from wounds received in battle in the Shenandoah Valley on the 19th, Lieut. HENRY NAPOLEON TIMOLAT, of Co. A, 31st Regt. N. Y. Vols., aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, officers of the 131st Regt. N. Y. Vols., also the members of the 7th Regiment National Guard, are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, George W. Loss, No. 123 West 42d st., on Thursday, Oct. 13, at 12 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

VOORHEES.—On Wednesday morning, Oct. 12, at his late residence, New-Brighton, Staten Island, THEODORE B. VOORHEES.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 14th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

MASONIC.—The members of Mechanic Lodge No. 31, F. & A. M., are hereby notified to attend a special communication on Friday, Oct. 14, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Treasurer, THEO. S. VOORHEES. Brethren of sister lodges are respectfully invited to attend. By order.

CHARLES C. J. BECK, M.

JOHN HANNA, Secretary.

WOODHULL.—On Tuesday, Oct. 11, at Wading River, Long Island, NOAH HALLOCK WOODHULL, aged 58 years and 7 months.

WILLSON.—On Monday evening, Oct. 10, at Oneida, N. Y., FREDERICK JAMES, eldest son of James and Sarah C. Willson, of Brooklyn, L. I., aged 8 years and 2 months.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of his uncle, F. S. Hall, Esq., Oneida, on Tuesday evening.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

The Public and Profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth, heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 832 Broadway. Hours 9 till 5.

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I, Lawrence Grenna, of No. 188 East 36th-st., New-York City, have been suffering from blindness of the left eye for a considerable period. The eye was continually in a state of great inflammation, from which the good eye became affected, and, indeed, my general health was greatly injured by it. Hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation, and as everyone said mine was a hopeless case, I called on the Doctor, who, after examining me, undertook my case, and within a fortnight I found myself almost completely cured. It is now a month since I placed myself under Dr. Von Eisenberg's treatment. I am happy to be able to state that the inflammation is entirely gone, so that I see perfectly with *both* eyes, added to which I am in good health, a blessing I have not enjoyed since I was blind. I do conscientiously and gratefully swear to the above statement, in a Court of Justice at the City Hall of the City of New-York, the 10th day of October, 1864.

LAWRENCE GRENNA.

Sworn before me this 10th day of October, 1864.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
{The Grand Seal of the New-York Mayoralty.}

Dr. VON EISENBERG, may be consulted on the diseases of the eye and ear, and for catarrh, at the office, No. 816 Broadway, New-York.

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JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-street, was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowell's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

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THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

MRS. TUFTS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, in West 34th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Segee, No. 826.

MISS RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 1,348 Broadway, reopened Sept. 12. Parents desirous to enter pupils may call between 9 and 11 A. M.

MRS. WILLIAMES, ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th street, will reopen, Sept. 21.

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A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions; address Box 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

THOUSANDS ARE DISAPPOINTED OF a cure by not calling on Dr. WEST at first. His remedies are mild and effective in their operations, require no restraint in diet, loss of time or hindrance in business; possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of the disease in the worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office, No. 27 Duane-st., between Centre and Chatham

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, stricture, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 46 5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 3 to 5, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

DR. WEST. FEMALE PHYSICIAN AND ACCOUCHER, No. 27 Duane-st., between Centre and Chatham, makes it his special practice to treat all female complaints with professional skill. His Monthly Tonic is a never-failing remedy. Relief certain in a few hours

DR. HAMMOND'S NEW WORK. THE only reliable one—ESPECIALLY for males. $1. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND RE-DEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when a regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 306 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.
Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Lindlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn

POLITICAL.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE OF
CAMPAIGN BADGES, PINS, MEDALS, &c.,
At Headquarters, No. 14 Chambers-st.
TEN STYLES OF CAMPAIGN BADGES,
and over
FORTY VARIETIES
OF CAMPAIGN PINS AND MEDALS.
If agents or the trade will send for ten, or twenty or fifty dollars' worth assorted, they can double their money
Address
B. W. HITCHCOCK,
Campaign Headquarters,
No. 14 Chambers-st., New-York.

RALLY FOR THE UNION.
A Grand Campaign Meeting will be held under the auspices of the Young Men's Union Central Committee, at Headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, at 7½ o'clock.
The following gentlemen will speak:
W. T. HOFFMAN, Esq., of New-Jersey.
DR. THOMAS ROBINSON, of New-York.
W. CARLOS MARTYN, Esq., of Vermont.
Music by the Æolian Glee Club.
Seats reserved for Ladies.
The public are invited to attend.
H. C. PARKE, President.
F. ROBINSON, M. D., D. LICHTENHEIM, } Secretaries.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.
A meeting of this Association will be held at their Headquarters, Twenty-first Ward Union Reading Rooms, No. 435 4th-avenue, FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 14, at 7½ o'clock.
The following gentlemen will speak:
Hon. B. L. Ludington, of Sullivan County.
Hon. Nicholas Babcock, of New-York.
Hon. Jas. Madden, of Brooklyn.
All Union citizens are respectfully invited to attend.
THOMAS MURPHY, President.
ROBERT P. DUNCAN, Secretary.

UNION NOMINATION
FOR COUNTY CLERK,
JAMES M. THOMSON.
"Rally Round the Flag, Boys."

BADGES, LOWEST PRICES IN TOWN.
CLUBS AND AGENTS SUPPLIED AT WILLIAMS', No. 313 Broadway.

FLAGS!—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. ALL sizes on hand. ANNIN & CO., manufacturers, No. 99 Fulton-st., corner of William-st., New-York. Established 1847.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.
The advertiser, a merchant of the last 12 years in one of the largest cities of the South, and at present engaged in business there, having a large portion of his means rendered unavailable by the present war, is desirous of forming a connection with one or more persons having $50,000 and upward in cash, for the purpose of operating in Eastern and Western produce, cotton, sugar, &c., in said city. He claims to possess a thorough knowledge of this business, and of the country and people, and likewise of the various markets of the East and West, and can refer to some of the oldest and most respectable firms of this and other cities for testimonials of integrity, business capacity and such other qualifications as are necessary to insure confidence. Address, until the 1st of November, SOUTHERN MERCHANT, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

PAPER MILL TO BE SOLD BY AUC-TION, for cash, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, at noon, at the office of Marshal Wilcox, Esq., Lee, Mass., the paper mill formerly known as the property of Nichols & Eldridge, and more recently as belonging to Tanner & Perkins. The mill contains a 62-inch Fourdrinier machine, 4 engines, steam boiler, &c., &c., and has good water-power. For further information, apply to M. L. SEYMOUR, Trustee, No. 106 Leonard-st.

FOR SALE—CIGAR, WINE AND LIQUOR corner store, Broadway; the stock, fixtures of cigars, meerschaum pipes and sample room. The owner is going to Europe. Apply at No. 131½ Bowery, near Grand-st.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER ACTIVE OR special, with $5,000 or $10,000, in a good-paying business, well established and doing a cash business. Address, with name, &c., B., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A NEW PROPELLER YACHT very fast; has a splendid 18-square engine; price $15,000. Address M. D. C., Post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1864.
DIVIDEND.
The usual Semi-Annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after the 10th day of October.
The Transfer Books will be closed till that date.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE CO.,
NO. 71 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1864.
A Semi-annual Dividend of 7½ Per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

CLIFTON PETROLEUM COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 1.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1864.
The trustees of the Clifton Petroleum Company have declared a dividend of one per cent, for the month of September, payable Oct. 31, at the office of the company, No. 81 John-st., New-York, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

MCKINLEY OIL COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 2.
NEW YORK, Oct. 5.
The Trustees of the McKinley Oil Company, have declared a Dividend of Three per Cent (out of the net earnings of the company for the month of September), payable on demand at the office of the company No. 81 John-street New-York, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 6.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.
A dividend of One per cent for the month of September has been declared payable at the office of the company, No. 81 John-st., New-York, on and after Oct. 17, 1864, to shareholders of record, at the close of business this day.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 7, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Directors of this Company, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. was declared, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders of this Company, at the Continental Bank, in the City of New-York, on the 25th of October, instant, until the 20th day of November next, and after that date, at the Company's office in Cleveland.
The transfer books of the Company will close on the 15th day of October, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 26th day of October at 10 o'clock A. M.
H. C. LACE, Treasurer.

BANKING OFFICE OF WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH a letter of the President of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, dated the 21th ult., notice is hereby given that a dividend of two and one-half per cent., (2½ p. c.) free of Government tax, for the quarter ending Sept. 30, will be paid by us Oct. 17, on the capital stock of that company, to the holders, as registered on Oct. 1 prox. The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M., Oct. 1, and reopen Oct. 18.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
Transfer Agents.

OFFICE PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMP'Y,
No. 205½ WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to Stockholders on and after Oct. 20. The Transfer Books will be closed from Oct. 3 to Oct. 20.
H. P. RUTTER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
All moneys deposited on or before Oct. 20, will draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
CHATHAM SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now, or on or before October 20th, will draw interest from October 1st.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
Nos. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., corner Varick.
ASSETS.....$1,212,650
OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. interest allowed. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20, *will bear interest from Oct 1.*
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZEN'S SAVINGS BANK.
Bowery, corner of Canal-street.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger amounts.
All money deposited on or before Oct. 20, will bear interest from 1st inst. Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French.
GEO. FOLSOM, President.
EDWARD A. BUNCH, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1864.
SEALED OFFERS will be received at this Department, under the act of Congress, approved June 30, 1864, until the noon of Friday, the 14th instant, for bonds of the United States, to the amount of forty millions of dollars. The bonds offered will bear an interest of six per centum, payable semi-annually, in coin, on the first days of May and November, and will be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and payable twenty years from Nov. 1, 1864.
Each offer must be for fifty or some multiple of fifty dollars, and must state the sum including premium offered for each hundred dollars, or for fifty when the offer is for no more than fifty. Two per cent. of the principal (excluding premium) of the whole amount bid for, by each bidder, must be deposited, as a guaranty for the payment of subscriptions if accepted, with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New York, Boston, Philadelphia or St. Louis, or with the designated Depositary at Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit or Buffalo, or with any National Deposit Bank which may consent to transact the business without charge, for which deposits duplicate certificates will be issued to the depositors by the officer or bank receiving them—the originals of which must be forwarded, with the offers, to this Department. All deposits should be made in time for the certificates with the offers to reach Washington not later than the morning of Oct. 14, as aforesaid. No offer, not accompanied by its proper certificate of deposit, will be considered.
The Coupon and Registered Bonds, issued under this proposal, will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000. Registered Bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 will be issued if required.
All offers received will be opened on Friday, Oct. 14. The awards will be made by the Secretary to the highest offerers, and notice of acceptance or declination will be immediately given to the respective offerers. In cases of acceptance, bonds of the description and denomination preferred will be sent to the subscribers, at the cost of the Department, on final payment of installments. The deposit of two per cent. will be reckoned in the last installments paid by successful offerers, and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted.
The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer, officer or bank authorized to act under this notice, on advice of the acceptance of offers, as follows: One-half on the 20th October, and the balance, including the premium and original two per cent. deposit, on the 31st October.
The bonds will bear interest from Nov. 1. Interest on deposits, from their date to Nov. 1, will be paid by the Government in coin.
One-half of the first installment, or twenty-five per cent. of accepted offers, may be paid, with accrued interest to Oct. 14, in United States "Certificates of Indebtedness," but such certificates will be received in part payment of the first installment only.
Offers under this notice should be indorsed "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. The right to decline all offers not considered advantageous to the Government is reserved by the Secretary.
W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN,
and allow ¼ per cent. commission to subscribers.
These notes are issued in denominations of **$50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000,** maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of **7 3-10 PER CENT.** per annum.
The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into **5.20** SIX PER CENT BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.
Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
HAVE FOR SALE
MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE, 7 PER CENT. BONDS,
OF $100, $500 AND $1,000.
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS,
WITH COUPONS PAYALE IN NEW-YORK,
AND PROVISION FOR A SINKING FUND FOR THE REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.
These bonds are a portion of an issue, the whole amount of which is $3,500,000, and are offered for sale for the purpose of enabling the road to Hackettstown, the present terminus, to Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton, and for building double track, furnishing rolling stock, reducing grades, constructing branches, &c.
The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended, will make a close connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and will become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh region to New-York, and will also form the part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago, and the Great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.
These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road of the Company, completed, and in the course of construction, from the Hudson River, at Hoboken, to the Delaware River, at Pittsburgh, and other extensions in contemplation, including all rights, real estate, equipment, and other property.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

CARR, TAYLOR & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 30 Broad-st.,
New-York.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD,
Exclusively on Commission,
at the New-York Stock Exchange.
CHAS. H. CARR. MATT. TAYLOR,
WILLIAM BELDEN.

GRINNELL & NEVERS,
STOCK BROKERS, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.
Government Securities, Railway Stocks, &c., &c., bought and sold at the N. Y. Stock Exchange, exclusively on commission.
WILLIAM F. GRINNELL. BENJAMIN M. NEVERS.

TO CAPITALISTS.
$100,000 LOAN.
The above amount wanted on ten years' 7 per cent. semi-annual Coupon Bonds of Cortland County, N. Y. Interest and principal payable at my banking office, No. 130 Broadway. H. J. MESSENGER.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, Oct. 6, 1864.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE agreement modifying the First and Second Mortgages of this Company, has been executed by the President and the Trustees, under the deed of trust, and the evidence of such agreement to be attached to each bond is now ready. Bondholders may present their bonds at this office, or at the Company's Transfer Agency, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, and have the agreement attached thereto, or they may send to either of the above-named places a full description and the number of their bonds, when the agreement will be sent to the bondholder for him to affix to the bonds.
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AGREEABLE TO THE PROVISIONS contained in the Mortgage Deeds of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, sealed Pro

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.—THE FRENCH MAIL STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON, for Havre, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, (foot of Morton-st.,) on WEDNESDAY, 19th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 o'clock.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
LORRAINE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.	(Building)	3,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATNOI CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,613	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN	2,313	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,168	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
QUEEN—Prowse.....Saturday, Nov. 5
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $85 in gold: Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 12.
ARABIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 19.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 26.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 2.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 9.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$119 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE.

CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.

SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
NO CHARGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.

The New and Elegant Steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
On SATURDAY, Oct. 22, at Noon,
(And every Saturday four weeks thereafter,)
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

as low as by any other line offering equal inducements in speed, safety, style of living and accommodations.

For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Oct. 15.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 22.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Oct. 29.
SUWONADA	Jayne	Saturday, Nov. 5.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Nov. 12.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Nov. 19.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Nov. 26.
SUWONADA	Jayne	Saturday, Dec. 3.
DAY STAR	(Building)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the *Suwonada* 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage.

The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.

Oct. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH.
Oct. 29.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
Nov. 3.....NORTH STAR.....JONES.

For freight or passage, apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL, Capt. STEPHEN G. RUSSELL, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19.

For freight or passage, apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

N. B.—The CHAMPION, Capt. WILSON, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
Will leave Pier 13, North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 15
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 22
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 29

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA.—PRICE OF PASSAGE, $80.—The Steamer "EAGLE," Capt. J. J. LAWRENCE, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 36th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

HORSE COVERS MADE FROM PURE long flax; canvas suitable for doctors, livery, truck and cart horses, handsome as India rubber, and far more durable, at BOYLES', No. 154 Maiden-lane, near Front-st.

HORSES FOR WINTER.—GENTLEMEN having horses to Winter, and who wish them to have extra attention, with warm stables and lawn to run in during fine weather, may address H. L. S., Stamford, Conn.

TARPAULINS AND CART-COVERS manufactured expressly for hard wear, and warranted all pure long flax, carefully prepared at No. 154 Maiden-lane, near Front-st.

BAROUCHE FOR SALE—MADE TO ORDER by Wood Bros., in their latest and best style, and has been used a few times only. Will be sold low, Can be seen at private stable, No. 53 East 18th-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 11 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Bay Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:3., 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA reopened, under efficient military protection; no Indians in the country through which the coaches pass.

Coaches leave Atchison, Kansas, daily, for Denver Central City, Great Salt Lake, Washoe and California, carrying the great through mails and passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific States, connecting at Salt Lake City, with my new mail coach lines, to the principal points in Idaho, Montana and Oregon.

Through on schedule time.

BEN HOLLADAY, No. 84 Broadway.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4:27 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT.
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

H. R. SIMONS, Agent,

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M., and 30th-st. at 8:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of an alias decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, et al, to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-house in Akron, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of November, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said Railroad Company, to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, a distance of about sixty-one miles, to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby. The superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses and all other buildings thereon, water stations and tank houses, and all appurtenances of their said road, and also all the franchises, rights and privileges of said Company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said Railroad Company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said Court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also at the same time and place, I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said Company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of four locomotives, six passenger cars, four baggage cars, 66 gravel cars, 57 house freight cars, 40 flat freight cars, 12 hand cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord wood, materials in the machine shops, tools, old iron, &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Sept. 29, 1864.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of WM. J. TEMPLE, of Albany, late Captain of the Seventeenth United States Infantry, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, at his office, No. 113 State-st. Albany, N. Y., on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated this 2d day of May, A. D. 1864.

my5-lawsm Th JAMES DEXTER, Executor.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned, Receiver of the Artisans' Bank, by order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, offers for sale on the 20th (twentieth) day of October, 1864, at the Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, warrants Nos. 4,631, 4,636 and 4,639 of one thousand acres each, in all three thousand, in Potter County, State of Pennsylvania. Also, one and one-quarter acre lot in Lock Haven, on the banks of the Susquehanna, in Clinton County, State of Pennsylvania. For further particulars, inquire at the Receiver's office, No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1864.

HENRY C. TANNER,
Receiver of the Artisans' Bank.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 36th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PRISONERS OF WAR.—THE WIVES OR widowed mothers of prisoners of war can receive their back pay, by calling on, or addressing with letters, BROWN & SHELDON, No. 2 Park-place.

PROPOSALS

ARMY STORES.

OFFICE U. S. COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 33 VINE-ST., CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1864.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 3 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, Oct 15, 1864, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, subsistence stores, as follows:

5,000,000 pounds of ——.
PORK—Mess, Thin Mess, or Prime Mess.
BACON—Sides, Shoulders or Hams.

Pork to be sound, free from rust or stain, full weight, (200 lbs.,) fall salted, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels.

Bacon to be sound, thoroughly cured and smoked dry; loose, or packed in strong tierces or boxes containing about 300 pounds net each.

Cooperage must of the best kind, and all boxes must be strapped with green hickory straps.

Bidders will state fully and precisely the kinds of meat and quantity of each kind offered, and the time within which they propose to make the delivery, and for Bacon, whether loose or in packages. If the latter, state the kind.

The stores to be delivered to the Commissaries of Subsistence at Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, Baltimore, New-York, or Boston, as each bidder may select, but they must state in their proposals at which of these points they will make their deliveries; and if at more than one point, the quantity at each.

Separate proposals must be made, in duplicate, for each of the articles offered, or for deliveries of the same article at different points, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of the amount specified.

The prices (per barrel for pork, per pound for bacon, named in the proposals, will be for the article delivered free of expense to the United States at cooperage, cooperage or packages, at such places in the cities named as may be designated by the receiving Commissary.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment, if so desired by the receiving Commissary.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors other than the party furnishing the stores, must be furnished when required; but the meats will also be examined and passed upon by such inspector as may be designated by the Commissary to whom the delivery is made.

Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished when required.

All old marks, except such as pertain to the contents, must be obliterated, and each package must have distinctly and plainly marked on it the name and address of the seller, the name of the contents, and date of contract, and Bacon packages must also have on them the gross, tare (actual) and net weights.

Payments will be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, as also a written guarantee of two responsible names.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

Place of business and date ——.

The undersigned, in response to your advertisement dated Sept. 27, 1864, hereby offers for sale to the United States, the following stores —— (here state the kind and quantity offered, place and time of delivery, &c.,) —— at ($—— dollars —— cents per ——, and should this proposal be accepted, in whole or in part, will deliver the same in strict compliance with advertisement, a copy of which is hereunto attached.

(Signature of bidder,) ——.

We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that, should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions. Also a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed if required.

(Signatures,) ——.

Proposals must be inclosed in an envelope, sealed and addressed to the undersigned, and must be distinguished from other letters by the word "Proposals for Stores," on the upper left hand corner of the envelope.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, if such a course should be deemed to the interest of the United States.

B. DU BARRY, Maj. and C. S., U. S. A.

[No. 5.]
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Sept. 21, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery, to this department of

IRREGULAR TROWSERS, of any color except light blue or gray.

Samples to be furnished by the parties offering, who will state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

To be delivered free of charge at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods, distinctly marked on each article and package.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to sample, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

Bids will be opened on Monday, Oct. 17, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1864.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of Proposals may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Indorse envelope "Proposals for ——," and address

Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

[No. 7.]
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
CINCINNATI, OHIO, Sept. 29, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until TUESDAY, Oct. 18, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery, to this department, of—

Ostrich Feathers for Hats, army standard.
Hat Feather Sockets, army standard.
Eagles for Hats, army standard.
Crossed Cannon for Hats, army standard.
Cressed Sabers for Hats, army standard.
Crossed Bugles for Hats, army standard.
Company Figures, assorted, army standard.
Chevrons, Artillery Sergeants, army standard.
Chevrons Artillery Corporals, army standard.
National Colors, infantry, army standard.
Regimental Colors, infantry, army standard.
Guidons, army standard.
Drums Snares, sets, army standard.

Samples of which may be seen at the office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to army standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1864.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Indorse envelope "Proposal for ——," and address

Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

[No. 8.]
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 7, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until THURSDAY, Oct. 20, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department, (by contract,) with—

WOOLEN BLANKETS, Army Standard.

Also, for the immediate delivery of:

STABLE FROCKS, Army Standard.

And the following material for Trimmings, to be equal to samples which can be seen at this office:

BLUE FLANNEL LINING, for Sack Coats.
CANVAS PADDING, for Jackets.
¾ BROWN MUSLIN, (light,) for Sack Coat Sleeve Linings.
¾ BROWN MUSLIN, (heavy,) for Jacket Sleeve Linings.
GRAY FLANNEL, for Domet Lining, for Jackets.

Sample of which may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered free of charge at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Thursday, Oct. 20, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Friday, Oct. 21, 1864.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of Proposals, Contracts and Bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Indorse envelope "Proposal for ——," and address

Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
Oct. 8, 1864.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Paper," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 21st day of October instant, for furnishing and delivering at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, five hundred reams of paper.

The paper to be white, 13¾ inches by 16¾ inches; to weigh 16 pounds to the ream, and be made of linen stock; to be ruled 24 lines on each page, leaving one inch margin at the top and bottom and both sides of each page.

Sample of quality and size of the paper may be seen at the office of the Inspector in charge at the Navy-yard at Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, and at this Bureau.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine.

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va., Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. THURSDAY.
Doors open at 7¼.—Overture at 7¾.

FIRST TIME, a five-act Play, entitled the
COMPACT,
which has been some time in active preparation, with new Scenery by Messrs. Isherwood and Ingalls, Costumes, by Messrs. Flannery and Bergchoten; Appointments, by Mr. Timoney, and Original Music, composed by Mr. Mollenhauer, the cast including almost the entire strength of this great company.

Juan Ravagos, a Chief of Bandittti..Mr. Lester Wallack
Don Manuel Velasco, the Corregidor..Mr. Charles Fisher
Jo-de Galvan, Archbishop of Grenada..Mr. J. Gilbert
Will Zeta, Alcalde of Miranda.....Mr. George Holland
Marco, Lieutenant to Ravagos.....Mr. Young
Lope Mendez, an adventurer.....Mr. Floyd
Pepe.....Mr. John Sefton
Don Carlos, King of Spain.....Mr. Whiting
Roque.....Mr. Moore
Don Florez.....Mr. Wright
The Marquis de Luna.....Mr. Brown
The Count d'Aranda.....Mr. Parkes
Pequillo.....Mr. Williamson
Captain Perez.....Mr. Pope
Jacinto.....Miss Mary Gannon
Donna Isabella.....Miss Fanny Morant
Margarita, her daughter.....Mrs. Flopit
Pepita.....Mrs. Maurice
Inez.....Miss A. Maurice

The scenery will consist of

ACT I.

Scene 1.—Exterior of the Alcalde's house in the village of Miranda.
Scene 2.—Pass in the Sierra Morena, Sunset.

ACT II.

Scene 1.—Room in the Posada or Inn.
Scene 2.—Bridge near Miranda, with the chapel of San Rafael in the distance.

ACT III.

Scene 1.—The Village of Miranda.
Scene 2.—Saloon in an old mansion.

ACT IV.

Scene 1.—Stable in the village, used as a prison.
Scene 2.—Grove near the village.
Scene 3.—Pass in the Sierra.

ACT V.

Scene 1.—The Alcalde's house.
Scene 2.—The King's halting place in the forest, with the Royal Pavilion.

Other novelties are in active preparation, and due notice will be given of the revival of ROSEDALE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
ANOTHER WEEK OF
JOHN S. OWENS'
Triumphant Personations of
SOLON SHINGLE and JOSH BUTTERBY.
The finest bits of comic acting ever witnessed in New-York, and efforts which for the past
SIX WEEKS SIX WEEKS
have commanded the greatest and most fashionable assemblages ever continuously attracted to this theatre
EVEN IN ITS PALMIEST DAYS.

☞ Parties wishing to avoid disappointment should secure seats several days in advance. The orchestra and dress circle seats are usually sold *before 4 o'clock each afternoon.*

MONDAY, OCT. 10, and every night this week,
VICTIMS and THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER,
Received every night with continuous
PEALS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE.

IRVING HALL.
THE FAIR
IN AID OF
THE UNION HOME AND SCHOOL
FOR THE EDUCATION AND MAINTENANCE
OF THE
CHILDREN OF OUR VOLUNTEERS
WILL OPEN AT
IRVING HALL,
(Corner Irving-place and 15th-st.,)
On MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1864,
and continue two weeks. Donations are solicited, and should be sent to the Hall on Saturday, Oct. 15, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. A Committee will be in attendance to receive them.

Admission, 25 cents. Season tickets, $1.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 7¾.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY.
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, 1864.
EDWIN FORREST
(First time this season) as
METAMORA,
In the romantic and vigorous Indian tragedy of the same name.
SUPPORTED BY THE ENTIRE COMPANY.
TO-MORROW, (Friday,) 24th night of the engagement of EDWIN FORREST.
SATURDAY, Oct. 15,
FAREWELL NIGHT OF THE
DUKE'S MOTTO,
AND BENEFIT OF THE AUTHOR,
JOHN BROUGHAM.

IRVING HALL—GUSTAVUS GEARY.
GUSTAVUS GEARY has the pleasure of announcing his ANNUAL BALLAD CONCERT,
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, 13th October.
Assisted by several of the leading and popular artists. Tickets 50 cents each: Concert commencing at 8 o'clock.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 11 o'clock A. M., on FRIDAY, the 14th inst., for furnishing for issue at the United States Army two hundred thousand (200,000) pounds of DESICCATED POTATOES, to be manufactured exclusively from sound potatoes of the best varieties, and without admixture of any other ingredients, to be in all particulars sound and free from sourness or unpleasant flavor, to be ground to the fineness of coarse meal, and packed in air-tight, tin or iron boxes, containing

SHERMAN'S REPORT.

The Campaign of the South-west.

From Chattanooga to Atlanta.

A SIX MONTHS' RETROSPECT

A Story of Military Precision, Courage, Energy, Endurance, and Success.

The report of Gen. SHERMAN, embracing a carefully-prepared narrative of military operations in the Southwest, from the day of his appointment as Commander of the Grand Division of the Mississippi, down to the entry of Gen. SLOCUM'S corps into Atlanta, has been published officially. It was on the 14th of March that Gen. SHERMAN received notice from Gen. GRANT that he (Gen. GRANT) had been commissioned Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States—an appointment which would compel him to go East, and that he (Gen. SHERMAN) had been appointed to succeed him as Commander of the Mississippi. Immediately thereafter, Gen. SHERMAN began a tour of inspection, visiting Athens, Decatur, Huntsville, Chattanooga, Knoxville, and other military points within his new command. The new Commander, in this preliminary tour of observation, had interviews with Major-Gen. MCPHERSON, commanding the Army of the Tennessee, at Huntsville, with Major-Gen. THOMAS, commanding the Army of the Cumberland, at Chattanooga, and with Major-Gen. SCHOFIELD, commanding the army of the Ohio, at Knoxville. A general programme of the campaign in their interviews with the Lieutenant-General, and the various subordinate army commanders was arranged. On the 27th of April all the troops, thus organized under SHERMAN'S command were in motion towads Chattanooga, and on that day he himself was there in person. His aim was to have the army of the Cumberland 50,000 strong, that of the Tennessee 25,000, and that of the Ohio 15,000. These figures were approximated, although, from various causes, they were never quite reached. Here we quote from the Reports:

STRENGTH OF SHERMAN'S ARMY.

On the 1st day of May the effective strength of the several armies, for offensive purposes, was about as follows:

Army of the Cumberland, Major General Thomas Commanding.

Infantry	54,568
Artillery	2,377
Cavalry	3,828
Total	60,773
Guns	130

Army of the Tennessee, Major-Gen. McPherson Commanding.

Infantry	22,437
Artillery	1,404
Cavalry	624
Total	24,465
Guns	96

Army of the Ohio, Major-Gen. Schofield, Commanding.

Infantry	11,183
Artillery	679
Cavalry	1,679
Total	13,559
Guns	28

Grand aggregate number of troops, 98,797; guns, 254.

About these figures have been maintained during the campaign, the number of men joining from furlough and hospitals about compensating for the loss in battle and from sickness. These armies were grouped on the morning of May 6 as follows: That of the Cumberland at and near Ringgold; that of the Tennessee at Gordon's Mill, on the Chickamauga; and that of the Ohio near Red Clay, on the Georgia line, north of Dalton.

JOHNSTON'S FORCE, UNDER HARDEE, HOOD AND POLK, SHERMAN ESTIMATES 45,000 OR 50,000.

The first point of attack was Dalton, which could not be assaulted in front; as it was covered by an inaccessible ridge, between which and Dalton is the famous pass of Buzzard Roost—narrow, well obstructed by abattis, and flooded by water from Mill Creek. Dalton, therefore, had to be turned. Gen. SHERMAN'S attention was, therefore, directed due South. We quote again from his report:

RESACA.

In that direction (due South) I found Snake Creek Gap, affording me a good practicable way to reach Resaca, a point on the enemy's railroad line of communication, eighteen miles below Dalton. Accordingly, I ordered Gen. McPherson to move rapidly from his position at Gordon's Mill, via Ship's Gap, Villanow and Snake Creek Gap, directly on Resaca, or the railroad at any point below Dalton, and to make a bold attack. After breaking the railroad well he was ordered to fall back to a strong defensive position near Snake Creek, and stand ready to fall upon the enemy's flank when he retreated, as I judged he would. During the movement, Gen. Thomas was to make a strong feint of attack in front, while Gen. Schofield pressed down from the North.

Gen. THOMAS moved from Ringgold on the 7th, occupying Tunnel Hill, facing the Buzzard Roost Gap, meeting with little opposition, and pushing the enemy's cavalry well through the Gap; Gen. McPherson reached Snake Creek Gap on the 8th, completely surprising a brigade of cavalry which was coming to watch and hold it, and on the 9th Gen. SCHOFIELD pushed down close on Dalton, from the north, while Gen. THOMAS renewed his demonstration against Buzzard Roost and Rocky Faced Ridge, pushing it almost to a battle. * * * * * * *

on 14th of May we found the rebel army in a strong position behind Camp Creek, occupying the forts at Resaca, and his right on some high chestnut hills to the north of the town. I at once ordered a pontoon bridge to be laid across the Oostanaula at Lay's ferry in the direction of Calhoun; a division of the Sixteenth Corps, commanded by Gen. Sweeney, to cross and threaten Calhoun; also the cavalry division of Gen. Garrard to move from its position at Villanow down toward Rome, to cross the Oostanaula and break the railroad below Calhoun and above Kingston if possible, and with the main army I pressed against Resaca at all points. Gen. McPherson got across Camp Creek near its mouth, and made a lodgment close up to the enemy's works, on hills that command, with short range artillery, the railroad and trussell bridges; and Gen. Thomas pressing close along Camp Creek valley, threw Gen. Hooker's corps across the head of the Creek to the main Dalton road, and down it close to Resaca.

Gen. SCHOFIELD came up close on his left, and a heavy battle ensued during the afternoon and evening of the 14th, during which Gen. HOOKER drove the enemy from several strong hills, capturing a 4-gun battery and many prisoners. That night JOHNSTON escaped, retreating south across the Oostanaula, and the next morning we entered the town in time to save the road bridge, but the railroad bridge was burned.

The whole army started in pursuit, Gen. THOMAS directly on his heels, Gen. McPHERSON by Lay's ferry, and Gen. SCHOFIELD by obscure roads to the left. We found in Resaca another 4-gun battery and a good lot of stores.

It was on the 25th of May when Maj.-Gen. THOMAS was moving his troops from Burnt Hickory to Dallas, with Gen. HOOKER in the advance, that the gallant action of New-Hope Church was fought. The report thus refers to the movements which succeeded that hard-fought battle:

[ALLATOONA PASS.]

Owing to the difficult nature of the ground and dense forests, it took us several days to deploy close to the enemy, when I resolved gradually to work toward our left, and when all things were ready, to push for the railroad east of Allatoona. In making our development before the enemy about New-Hope, many severe, sharp encounters occurred between parts of the army, details of which will be given at length in the reports of subordinate commanders. On the 28th Gen. McPHERSON was on the point of closing to his left on Gen. THOMAS, in front of New-Hope Church, to enable me with the rest of the army to extend still more to the left and to envelop the enemy's right, when suddenly the enemy made a bold and daring assault on him at Dallas.

Fortunately our men had erected good breastworks, and gave the enemy a bloody and terrible repulse. After a few days delay for effect, I renewed my orders to Gen. McPHERSON to move his left about five miles, and occupy Gen. THOMAS' position, in front of New-Hope Church, and Gens. THOMAS and SCHOFIELD were ordered to move a corresponding distance to their left. This move was effected with ease and safety on the 1st of June, and by pushing our left well around we occupied all the roads leading back to Allatoona and Ackworth, after which, I pushed Gen. Stoneman's cavalry rapidly into Allatoona, at the east end of the Pass, and Gen. Garrard's cavalry around by the rear to the west end of the Pass. Both of these commands reached the points designated without trouble, and we thereby accomplished our real purpose of turning the Allatoona Pass.

THE BATTLE OF KENESAW MOUNTAIN.

By the 11th of June our lines were close up, and we made dispositions to break the lines between Kenesaw and Pine Mountains. Gen. Hooker was on its right and front, Gen. Howard on its left and front, and Gen. Palmer between it and the railroad. During a sharp cannonading from Gen. Howard's right or Gen. Hooker's left, Gen. Polk was killed on the 14th, and on the morning of the 15th Pine Mountain was found abandoned by the enemy. Gens. Thomas and Schofield advanced and found him again strongly intrenched along the line of rugged hills connecting Kenesaw and Lost Mountain. At the same time Gen. McPHERSON advanced his line, gaining substantial advantage on the left. Pushing our operations on the center as vigorously as the nature of the ground would permit, I had again ordered an assault on the center, when, on the 17th, the enemy abandoned Lost Mountain and the long line of admirable breastworks connecting it with Kenesaw. We continued to press at all points, skirmishing in dense forrests of timber and across most difficult ravines, until we found him again strongly posted and intrenched, with Kenesaw as his salient, his right wing thrown back to cover Marietta, and his left behind Nose's creek, covering his railroad back to the Chattahoochie. This enabled him to contract his lines and strengthen them accordingly.

The failure of two direct assaults to dislodge the enemy from the mountain is noted on the 27th of June. On the 1st of July Gen. McPherson was ordered to throw his whole army by the right down to and threaten Nickajack Creek, and Turner's Ferry, across Chattahoochee. Gen. McPherson commenced his movement on the night of July 2, and the effect was instantaneous. The next morning Kenesaw was abandoned, and with the first dawn of day I saw our skirmishers appear on the mountain top. Gen. Thomas' whole line was then moved forward to the railroad, and turned south in pursuit toward the Chattahoochie. In person I entered Marietta at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, just as the enemy's cavalry vacated the place. Gen. Logan's corps of Gen. McPherson's army, which had not moved far, was ordered back into Marietta by the main road, and Gen. McPherson and Gen. Schofield were instructed to cross Nickajack, and attack the enemy in flank and rear, and, if possible, to catch him in the confusion of crossing the Chattahoochee; but Johnston had foreseen and provided against all this, and had covered his movement well. He had intrenched a strong *tete-du-pont* at the Chattahoochee, with an advanced intrenched line across the road at Smyrna camp-meeting ground, five miles from Marietta.

Here Gen. Thomas found him, his front covered by a good parapet, and his flanks behind the Nickajack and Rottenwood Creeks. Ordering a garrison for Marietta, and Gen. Logan to join his own army near the mouth of Nickajack, I overtook Gen. Thomas at Smyrna. On the 4th of July we pushed a strong skirmish line down the main road, capturing the entire line of the enemy's pits, and made strong demonstrations along Nickajack Creek and about Turner's Ferry. This had the desired effect, and the next morning the enemy was gone, and the army moved to the Chattahoochee, Gen. Thomas' left flank resting on it near Paice's Ferry, Gen. McPherson's right at mouth of Nickajack, and Gen. Schofield in reserve; the enemy lay behind a line of unusual strength, covering the railroad and pontoon bridges and beyond the Chattahoochee.

On the 9th of July Sherman had secured three good and safe points of passage over the Chattahoochie, above the enemy, with good roads leading to Atlanta, and the same day Johnston abandoned his position on the river, burned his bridges, and left Sherman undisputed master north and west of the Chattahoochie at daylight of the 10th of July.

ACROSS THE CHATTAHOOCHEE.

The main armies remained quiet in their camps on the Chattahoochee until the 16th of July, but the time was employed in collecting stores at Altoona, Marrietta, and Vining's station, strengthening the railroad guards and garrisons, and in improving the pier bridges and roads leading across the river. Gens. STONEMAN'S and McCook's cavalry had scouted well down the river to draw attention in that direction, and all things being ready for a general advance, I ordered it to commence on the 17th; Gen. THOMAS to cross at Powers' and Paice's fesry bridges and to march by Buckland, Gen. Schofield was already across at the mouth of Soaps' Creek and to march by Cross Keys, and Gen. McPherson to direct his course from Roswell straight against the Augusta road at some point east of Decatur near Stone Mountain. Gen. Garrard's cavalry acted with Gen. McPherson, and Gens. Stoneman and McCook watched the river and roads below the railroad. On the 17th the whole army advanced from their camps and formed a general line along the Old Peach Tree Road.

Continuing on a general right wheel, Gen. McPherson reached the Augusta Railroad on the 18th, at a point seven miles east of Decatur, and with Gen. Garrard's cavalry and Gen. Morgan L. Smith's infantry division of the Fifteenth Corps, broke up a section of about four miles, and Gen. Schofield reached the town of Decatur.

On the 19th, Gen. McPherson turned along the railroad into Decatur, and Gen. Schofield followed a road toward Atlanta leading by Col. Howard's house and the distillery, and Gen. Thomas crossed Peachtree Creek in force by numerous bridges in the face of the enemy's intrenched lines. All found the enemy in more or less force, and skirmished heavily.

On the 20th all the armies had closed in, converging toward Atlanta, but as a gap existed between Gens. Schofield and Thomas, two divisions of Gen. Howard's corps of Gen. Thomas' army were moved to the left to connect with Gen. Schofield, leaving Gen. Newton's division of the same corps on the Buckhead road. During the afternoon of the 20th, about 4 P. M., the enemy sallied from his works in force and fell in line of battle against our right centre, composed of Gen. Newton's division of Gen. Howard's corps, on the Buckhead road; of Gen. Hooker's corps next south, and Gen. Johnson's division of Gen. Palmer's corps. The blow was sudden and somewhat unexpected, but Gen. Newton had hastily covered his front by a line of rail piles which enabled him to meet and repulse the attack on him. Gen. Hooker's whole corps was uncovered and had to fight on comparatively open ground, and it, too, after a very severe battle, drove the enemy back to his intrenchments, and the action in front of Gen. Johnson was comparatively light, that division being well intrenched. The enemy left on the field over 500 dead, about 1,000 wounded severely, 7 stands of colors, and many prisoners. His loss could not have fallen short of 5,000, whereas ours was covered by 1,500 killed, wounded and missing; the greater loss fell on Gen. Hooker's corps from its exposed condition.

On the 21st, we felt the enemy in his intrenched position, which was found to crown the heights overlooking the comparatively open ground of the valley of Peach Tree Creek, his right beyond the Augusta road to the east, and his left well toward Turner's Ferry, on the Chattahoochie, at a general distance from Atlanta of about four miles.

JOHNSTON RELIEVED—HOOD IN COMMAND—THE DEATH OF M'PHERSON.

On the morning of the 22d, somewhat to my surprise, this whole line was found abandoned, and I confess I thought the enemy had resolved to give us Atlanta without further contest; but Gen. JOHNSTON had been relieved of his command, and Gen. HOOD substituted. A new policy seemed resolved on, of which the bold attack on our right was the index. Our advancing ranks swept across the strong and well finished parapet of the enemy, and closed in upon Atlanta, until we occupied a line in the form of a general circle of about two miles' radius, when we again found him occupying in force a line of finished redoubts, which had been prepared for more than a year, covering all the roads leading into Atlanta; and we found him also busy in connecting these redoubts with curtains strengthened by rifle trenches, abattis, and chevaux-de-frize.

Gen. McPherson, who had advanced from Decatur, continued to follow substantially the railroad, with the Fifteenth Corps, Gen. Logan; the Seventeenth, Gen. Blair, on its left; and the Sixteenth, Gen. Dodge, on its right; but as the general advance of all the armies contracted the circle, the Sixteenth Corps, Gen. Dodge, was thrown out of line by the Fifteenth connecting on the right with Gen. Schofield near the Howard House. Gen. McPherson, the night before, had gained a high hill to the south and east of the railroad, where the Seventeenth Corps had, after a severe fight, driven the enemy, and it gave him a most commanding position within easy view of the very heart of the city. He had thrown out working parties to it, and was making preparations to occupy it in strength with batteries. The Sixteenth Corps, Gen. Dodge, was ordered from right to left to occupy this position and make it a strong general left flank. Gen. Dodge was moving by a diagonal path, or wagon-track, leading from the Decatur road in the direction of Gen. Blair's left flank. Gen. McPHERSON, remained with me until near noon, when some reports reaching us that indicated a movement of the enemy on that flank, he mounted and rode away with his staff. I must here also state that the day before I had detached Gen. GARRARD'S cavalry to go to Covington, on the Augusta road, forty-two miles east of Atlanta, and from that point to send detachments to break the two important bridges across the Yellow and Ulofauhatchee rivers, tributaries of Ocmulgee, and Gen. MCPHERSON had also left his wagon train at Decatur, under a guard of three regiments commanded by Colonel, now Gen. SPRAGUE. Soon after Gen. MCPHERSON left me at the Howard House, as before described, I heard the sounds of musketry to our left rear, at first mere pattering shots, but soon they grew in volume, accompanied with artillery, and about the same time the sound of guns was heard in the direction of Decatur. No doubt could longer be entertained of the enemy's plan of action, which was to throw a superior force on our left flank, while he held us with his forts in front, the only question being as to the amount of force he could employ at that point. I hastily transmitted orders to all posts of our centre and right to press forward and to give full employment to all the enemy in his lines, and for Gen. SCHOFIELD to hold as large a force in reserve as possible, awaiting developments. Not more than half an hour after Gen. MCPHERSON had left me, viz: about 12½ m., of the 22d, his Adjutant-General, Lieut.-Col. Clark, rode up and reported that Gen. MCPHERSON was either dead or a prisoner; that he had ridden from me to Gen. Dodge's column, moving as heretofore described, and had sent off nearly all his staff and orderlies on various errands, and himself had passed into a narrow path or road that led to the left and rear of Gen. Giles A. Smith's division, which was Gen. Blair's extreme left; that a few minutes after he had entered the woods a sharp volley was heard in that direction, and his horse had come out riderless, having two wounds. The suddenness of this terrible calamity would have overwhelmed me with grief, but the living demanded my whole thoughts. I instantly dispatched a staff officer to Gen. John A. Logan, commanding the Fifteenth Corps, to tell him what had happened; that he must assume command of the Army of the Tennessee, and hold stubbornly the ground already chosen.

TRIBUTE TO GEN. M'PHERSON.

But among the dead was Major-Gen. MCPHERSON, whose body was recovered and brought to me in the heat of battle, and I had sent it in charge of his personal staff back to Marietta on its way to his Northern home. He was a noble youth of striking personal appearance, of the highest professional capacity, and with a heart abounding in kindness that drew to him the affections of all men. His sudden death devolved the command of the Army of the Tennessee on the no less brave and gallant Gen. LOGAN, who nobly sustained his reputation and that of his veteran army, and avenged the death of his comrade and Commander.

THE GRAND MOVEMENT BY THE RIGHT FLANK.

I had become satisfied that, to reach the Macon road, and thereby control the supplies for Atlanta, I would have to move the whole army; but before beginning, I ordered down from Chattanooga four 4½-inch rifled guns, to try their effect. These arrived on the 10th, and were put to work night and day, and did execution on the city, causing frequent fires, and creating confusion, yet the enemy seemed determined to hold his forts, even if the city were destroyed. On the 16th of August, I made my orders, No. 57, prescribing the mode and manner of executing the grand movement by the right flank, to begin on the 18th.

* * * * * * *

This movement contemplated the withdrawal of the Twentieth Corps, Gen. WILLIAMS, to the intrenched position at the Chattahoochie bridge, and the march of the main army to the West Point railroad, near Fairborn, and afterwards to the Macon road, at or near Jonesboro', with our wagons loaded with provisions for fifteen days. About the time of the publication of these orders I learned that WHEELER, with a large mounted force of the enemy, variously estimated from 6,000 to 10,000 men, had passed around by the east and north, and had made his appearance on our lines of communication near Adairsville, and had succeeded in capturing 900 of our beef cattle, and had made a break of the railroad near Calhoun. I could not have asked anything better, for I had provided well against such a contingency, and this desachment left me superior to the enemy in cavalry. I suspended the execution of my orders for time being, and ordered Gen. Kilpatrick to make up a well-appointed force of about 5,000 cavalry, and to move from his camp about Sandtown during the night of the 18th to the West Point road, and break it good near Fairborn. . . . After an interview with Gen. Kilpatrick, I was satisfied that whatever damage he had done would not produce the result desired, and I renewed my orders for the movement of the whole army. This involved the necessity of raising the siege of Atlanta, taking the field with our main force, and using it against the communications of Atlanta instead of against its intrenchments. All the army commanders were at once notified to send their surplus wagons, incumbrances of all kinds, and sick back to our intrenched position at the bridge, and that the movement would begin during the night of the 25th. Accordingly, all things being ready, the Fourth Corps, Gen. Stanley, drew out of its lines on our extreme left, and marched to a position below Proctor's Creek. The Twentieth Corps, Gen. Williams, moved back to the Chattahoochee. This movement was made without loss, save a few things left in our camps by thoughtless officers or men. The night of the 26th the movement continued, the army of the Tennessee drawing out and moving rapidly by a circuit well toward Sandtown and across Camp Creek, the army of the Cumberland below Utoy Creek, Gen. Schofield remaining in position. This was effected with the loss of but a single man in the Army of the Tennessee wounded by a shell from the enemy. The third move brought the Army of the Tennessee on the West Point Railroad, above Fairborn, the Army of the Cumberland about Red Oak, and Gen. Schofield closed in near Digs and Mims. I then ordered one day's work to be expended in destroying the road, and it was done with a will. Twelve and one half miles were destroyed, the ties burned, and the iron rails heated and tortured by the utmost ingenuity of old hands at the work. Several cuts were filled up with the trunks of trees, with logs, rock and earth intermingled with loaded shells, prepared with torpedoes, to explode in case of an attempt to clear them out. Having personally inspected this work, and satisfied with its execution, I ordered the whole army to move the next day eastward by several roads. Gen. Howard, on the right, toward Jonesboro', Gen. Thomas, the centre, by Shoal Creek Church to Couch's, on the Decatur and Fayetteville road, and Gen. Schofield, on the left, about Morrow's Mills.

AT JONESBORO'.

On the 31st of August the enemy came out of his works at JonesBro and attacked Gen. Howard in position as described. Gen. Howard was admirably situated to receive him, and repulsed the attack thoroughly. The enemy attacked with Lee's and Hardee's corps, and after a contest of over two hours withdrew, leaving over 400 dead on the ground, and his wounded, of which about 300 were left in Jonesboro, could not have been much less than twenty-five hundred. Hearing the sounds of battle at Jonesboro about noon, orders were renewed to push the other movements on the left and centre, and about 4 P. M. the reports arrived simultaneously that Gen. Howard had thoroughly repulsed the enemy at Jonesboro, that Gen. Schofield had reached the railroad a mile below Rough-and-Ready, and were working up the road, breaking it as he went; that Gen. Stanley, of Gen. Thomas' army, had also got the road below Gen. Schofield, and was destroying its working south; and that Gen. Baird, of Gen. Davis' corps, had struck it still lower down, within four miles of Jonesboro.

Orders were at once given for all the army to turn on Jonesboro', Gen. Howard to keep the enemy busy whilst Gen. Thomas should move down from the north, with Gen. Schofield on his left. I also ordered the troops as they moved down to continue the thorough destruction of the railroad, because we had it then and I did not know but that events might divert our attention. Gen. Garrard's cavalry was directed to watch the roads to our rear, the north. Gen. Kilpatrick was sent down the west bank of Flint, with instructions to attack or threaten the railroad below Jonesboro'. I expected the whole army would close down on Jonesboro' by noon of the 1st of September. Gen. Davis' corps, having a shorter distance to travel, was on time and deployed, facing south, his right in connection with Gen. HOWARD, and his left on the railroad. Gen. STANLEY and Gen. SCHOFIELD were coming down along the Rough-and-Ready road and along the railroad, breaking it as they came. When Gen. DAVIS joined to Gen. HOWARD, Gen. BLAIR'S corps, on Gen. HOWARD'S left, was thrown in reserve, and was immediately sent well to the right, below Jonesboro', to act against that flank, along with Gen. KILPATRICK'S cavalry. About 4 P. M., Gen. DAVIS was all ready, and assaulted the enemy's lines across open fields, carrying them very handsomely, and taking as prisoners the greater part of GOVAN'S brigade, including its Commander, with two four-gun batteries. Of course, the next morning the enemy was gone, and had retreated south.

THE FINAL SUCCESS.

Rumors began to arrive through prisoners captured that Atlanta had been abandoned during the night of Sept. 1, that Hood had blown up his ammunition trains, which accounted for the sounds so plainly heard by us, and which were yet unexplained, that Stewart's corps was then retreating toward McDonough, and that the militia had gone off toward Covington. It was then too late to interpose and prevent their escape, and I was satisfied with the substantial success already gained. Accordingly, I ordered the work of destroying railroad to cease, and the troops to be held in hand ready for any movement that further information from Atlanta might warrant.

Jen. Jeff. C. Davis' corps had been left above Jonesboro, and Gen. Garrard's cavalry was still further back, and the latter was ordered to send back to Atlanta and ascertain the exact truth and the real situation of affairs. But the same night, viz.: Sept. 4, a courier arrived from Gen. Slocum reporting the fact that the enemy had evvacusted Atlanta, blown up seven trains of cars, and had retreated on the McDonough road. Gen. Slocum had entered and taken possession on the 2d of September.

The object of my movement against the railroad was, therefore, already reached and concluded, and, as it was idle to pursue our enemy in that wooded country with a view to his capture, I gave orders, on the 4th, for the army to prepare to move back slowly to Atlanta. On the 5th we drew back to the vicinity of Jonesborough, five miles, where we remained a day. On the 7th we moved to Rough-and-Ready, seven miles, and the next day to the camps selected, viz: the Army of the Cumberland grouped round about Atlanta, the Army of the Tennessee about East Point, and that of the Ohio at Decatur, where the men now occupy clean and healthy camps.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Oct. 11.

The Supreme Court adheres to its decision against the Constitutionality of the Military Snfrage Act. This will make a difference of at leust 5,000 in the vote of the State.

Mining stocks show considerable improvement.

Canal Navigation.

OSWAGO, N.Y., Wednesday, Oct. 12.

The amount of flour and grain on the Canal for New-York and tide water up to yesterday as near as can be ascertained, is as follows; 26,700 bbls. flour, 490,000 bush. wheat, 730,000 bush. corn, 1,120,000 bush. rye. Making an aggregate of grain of 2,795,000 bushels.

The Canadian Confederation.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

A resolution passed to-day in the conference at Quebec, affirming the confederation of the Provinces.

The Asia Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

The *Asia* sailed this forenoon with 26 passengers for Liverpool and 20 for Halifax. She has 1,113 Sovereigns for Halifax, but no specie for Liverpool.

Naval Intelligence.

SUPPLY STEAMER FOR THE GULF SQUADRONS.

The United States mail and supply steamer, *Fort Morgan*, Vol.-Lieut. W. B. EATON, commanding, will sail from the Brooklyn Navy-yard, on Saturday, the 15th inst. Letters and packages left at OSBORN'S, No. 2 Dey-street, or at the Lyceum, will be forwarded by this steamer.

Acting Vol.-Lieut. W. K. CRESSY, has been ordered to command the supply steamer *Newbern*. Lieut. HARRIS will command the steamer *Lillian*, at Philadelphia.

Tallapoosa, S. W., nine guns.—An accident occurred to the *Tallapoosa*, on Friday, which will detain her several days. She is commanded by Lieut.-Commander J. E. DE HAVEN.

Dictator, iron-clad, two guns.—It is reported that the *Dictator* will proceed to the Navy-ard this week, to be put in commission. It is not definitely known, as yet, whether she will make a very lengthened trial trip at sea. Some think she will go as far as Bermuda, while others incline to the opinion that she will go no further than Hampton Roads.

Monadnock, iron-clad, 4 guns.—The *Monadnock* was put into commission at the Boston Navy-yard on the 6th inst., and on the same day made her trial trip, going at the speed of ten knots per hour. The *Monadnock* has two turrets, each containing two 15-inch guns. She was built at the Boston Navy-yard, by naval contractor W. L. HANSCON. The engines were built at Philadelphia, by MORRIS, TOWNE & Co. She was launched on the 24th of March of the present year. The following are her principal dimensions: Length between perpendiculars, 250 feet; over all, 270 feet; extreme beam, 49 feet; outside armor-plating, 51 feet; mean depth of hold, 12 feet. Her cubic capacity is 2,986 tons, but measured as a single decked merchant vessel, she is only 1,361 65-95ths tons. The backing for her armor is oak, 12 inches thick. The armor consists of five one-inch plates, five feet square, overlaying each other. Three feet of the face of the armor will be under water when in fighting trim. Her internal arrangements are well designed, the crew living forward. The magazine, shell room and shot-locker for the fore turret are forward. The cabin wardroom and gun room are aft, and a like magazine &c. is aft for the other turret. The engine room is enclosed between water tight bulkheads, with passage ways between them. She has two composition four-bladed propellers, each ten feet six inches in diameter. Two engines are attached to each screw, with thirty-two inch cylinders and twenty-two inch pistons. There are two small engines for each turret, two blower engines, and two donkey engines—twelve in all. She has four boilers, with sixteen furnaces. The following is a list of her officers:

Capt. J. M. BERRIEN; Lieut.-Commander, Joseph N. Miller; Act.-Ass't-Surgeon, James Wilson; Ass't-Paymaster, Jno. S. Woolson; Act.-Master, B. F. Milliken; Act.-Ensigns, W. B. Mix, F. W. Swift, P. Davidson; Act.-Chief-Engineer, J. Q. A. Zeigler; Act.-First-Ass'ts, S. A. Randall, W. A. Phillips; Act.-Second, Baxter Smith; Act.-Third, R. Albridge, Jno. Brice, Ed. Moran. T. J. Wilde; Gunner, P. Barrett.

It will not be many days before the *Monadnock* will see active service.

Sabine, (Frigate.)—The *Sabine*, Lieut.-Commander R. B. LOWRY, will probably Winter at Hampton Roads. She is the school-ship of naval apprentices.

Stromboli, (Torpedo vessel.)—First-Ass't-Engineer J. L. LAY has been detatched from special service and ordered to the command of the torpedo vessel *Stromboli*. Mr. LAY is the first engineer officer ordered to the command of a war vessel, but as she is intended for a special purpose, and is to be worked under peculiar circumstances, it requires a practical mechanic to work her. Other torpedo vessels are in course of construction and will be completed in the course of a few weeks.

LAUNCH OF THE SCREW FRIGATE IDAHO.

The new twin screw frigate *Idaho* was launched on Saturday afternoon shortly after 3 o'clock amid a large concourse of spectators. Among the distinguished personages present we noticed Rear-Admiral F. H. GREGORY, Commodore RINGGOLD, Capt. JOHN L. WORDEN, Admiral RENAUD and staff of the French navy, with the Chief Engineer of the French fleet now on this station; Mr. ROWLAND, of the Continental Iron Works; Mr. DICKENSON, designer of the engines, and a large number of distinguished merchants and ship builders.

The ship was simply decorated with an ensign and a jack, and as she stood high up on the launching ways, made a most beautiful and picturesque appearance. At a few minutes past 3 o'clock, the ties that held her to the ground upon which she was built, were gradually removed and settling down upon the launching-ways, she glided gracefully into the water amid the plaudits of the assemblage. The *Idaho* presented a fine appearance when fairly in the water, and promises to be a beautiful vessel when completed for service. More than ordinary interest is felt in this vessel, as her contract is one of a peculiar character, and if she fails to come up to the promised speed, her contractors will lose a large sum of money. She will be ready for service in ten weeks.

The new screw frigate *Idaho* was built by HENRY STEERS, at his yard at Green Point, L. I., and is one of the handsomest ships yet built for naval service. Her principal dimensions are as follows: Length on the water line, 305 feet; length over all, 310 feet; extreme beam, 45 feet; depth of hold, 24 feet 6 inches. She has two full decks, and an orlop deck extending 100 feet from the stern. She is bark rigged, with her topmasts and topgallantmasts in one stick. Her hull is built in the most substantial manner, with a white oak and locust frame. The decks are of yellow pine, with white oak hanging, lodging and bosom knees. She has ten feet of dead wood at the bow, which will make her formidable as a ram.

She has two pair of engines, built at the Morgan Iron Works, from plans furnished by Mr. DICKINSON. The cylinders are 30 inches in diameter, with 6 feet stroke of piston. She has two screws, each 14 feet in diameter, working independently of each other. It is expected that the screws can be driven up to 80 revolutions per minute. She has four boilers, which, with her machinery, are placed below the water line.

The hull is extremely sharp and buoyant, and although her lines are somewhat hollow, yet she is full enough to be easy in a seaway. She has ample and well-ventilated accommodations for 300 men. She has four water-tight bulkheads. She will spread about 20,946 yards of canvass, distributed as follows: Three head sails, two courses, two topsails, two topgallant sails, one spanker, gaff-topsail and two trysails. She has no bowsprit; carries seven boats. Her armament will consist of two rifled pivots and ten broadside guns.

[Advertisement.]

HOPE TOLD A FLATTERING TALE,

But never anticipated so divine a preparation for the toilet, as that delightful preparation, "Sozodont." So cool and refreshingly agreeable to the mouth and teeth; hardens and invigorates the gums; gives a pure and healthy tone to the breath, cleanses, beautifies and preserves the teeth, and arrests decay.

Sold by Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GIVE CONSTITUTION WATER A FAIR TRIAL.—We mean you who are under some *specialist's* care from year to year, and we particularly allude to ladies who are constantly resorting to *local treatment*, and all sorts of local applications for diseases, with as much chance of success as there would be from local applications to the throat for diseases of the brain. Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The GREAT FAIR of the New-England States, held at Springfield, Sept. 7 to 9, awarded the highest premium to "WILLCOX & GIBBS" for the "BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE."

[Advertisement.]

The VERMONT STATE FAIR, held at White River Junction, Sept. 13 to 16, awarded the highest premium to "WILLCOX & GIBBS," New-York, for the "BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE."

[Advertisement.]

The PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR, held at Easton, Sept. 27 to 30, awarded the highest premium (silver medal) to "WILLCOX & GIBBS," New-York, for the "BEST SEWING MACHINE."

[Advertisement.]

PRICES REDUCED ON ALL KINDS OF CURTAIN MATERIALS.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 349 Broadway.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000	Amer. Gold	204¼	200	Toledo R		114⅜
10,000	do	s3 204½	300	Mich. So. & N. I.	b3	69⅜
10,000	do	s3 204¾	300	do	b3	69¾
10,000	do	204⅝	100	do		69¼
30,000	do	206⅜	100	do		69
100	Erie R	s10 96	1000	Pittsburgh	b3	106
100	do	s3 96	100	N. Western		44¾
1100	do	b3 96	100	N. W. Pref	s3	79¾
100	do	96	200	do	b10	80
100	do	b3 96	100	do		80
100	do	b3 95¾	100	Fort Wayne		98⅜
500	do	95¾	10000	O. Miss. Cer		37½
300	Hud. Riv. R	119¾	50	Mar. Min. Co		34⅛
1000	do	120	50	do		35
100	do	120⅛	100	do		35¼
100	do	120⅜	400	Ill. Cen. R	s3	119
200	do	121	1600	do	b3	119
2500	Reading R	124¾	100	do		119
200	do	s3 124¾	100	do	b3	119¼

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 12—*In steamship Edinburgh, from Liverpool*—P. Peirce, Mrs. Gamble, Miss A. Gamble, Miss L. Gamble, Miss E. Gamble, J. Bockard, J. C. R. May, L. Mallock, H. Oakes, Mr. Small, Rev. M. Pendergrast, Rev. W. Anderson, Wm. Henderson, Capt. Armstrong, Capt. Caulkins, Capt. Crowell and lady, Miss Crowell, Wm. Deighton, G. Wilkinson, Judge F. W. Leon, E. E. Leon, S. J. Maby, Mr. Douglas, H. Peirce, P. Sinclair, Mrs. M. Chiswell, Mrs. Kershaw, Miss Kershaw and 2 children, Miss Martin, Mr. Kesner, Miss Fitzgerald, Mr. Gigler, and 333 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 08 | Sun sets..... 5[illegible] | Moon sets.. 4 08
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 5 36 | Gov. Island.. 6 25 | Hell Gate.. 7 47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12.

Cleared.

Steamships Merrimack, Samson, New-Orleans, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster; Washington, (Fr.,) Duchesne, Havre, Geo. McKentie; Potomac, Sherwood, Portland.

Steamers Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia; Franklin, Young, Baltimore.

Ships Island Light, (Br.,) McKee, Liverpool, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Loreley, (Hanov.,) Schenck, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Ruger Bros.

Barks Washington, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen, G. J. Bechtel; Helen, (Norw.,) Petersen, Lisb